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IF Americans in China need any special inspiration to work their very hardest for the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan, it has been furnished them by recent events on the Western front. The first American army to operate as an American unit under complete American command has made determined attacks on the German line in Alsace, a line which has been comparatively inactive for almost four years. The result was a uniform American advance. Several hundred square miles of territory were wrested from the Germans, the booty included several hundred guns and the prisoners taken numbered more than fifty thousand. If Americans in China will put behind the next Liberty Loan drive the same amount of determination and self-sacrifice that animated the American troops, the result will be another American victory against the Germans and the American community of China will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done something very substantial toward the winning of the war. It is of supreme importance that the Fourth Liberty Loan be heavily oversubscribed. Following close on the American advance, Austria has put forth another of the peace feelers which we have come to expect as the natural sequence to an Allied advance. The Austrian proposal is for an informal secret and tentative discussion of peace terms. President Wilson has answered the proposal with dignity and firmness. But the Austrian proposal was not directed to governments as to the people of the Allied countries, the people President Wilson recently referred to as the "Associated Peoples of the World." The peace proposal was put forward, not with the idea of securing peace, but in the hope that out of discussions and secret conferences some way might be found to divide the Allied forces and weaken the determination of the Allied people to win the war. Having accomplished that during the stale winter months, the Central Powers could hope for a military victory next spring. So, although President Wilson has answered, the American people must also answer and their message will be found in the subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan. If it is heavily oversubscribed, Austria and Germany will have an answer even more decisive than that of President Wilson. The drive begins in China on September 28. In the meantime many subscriptions are being received by the Shanghai banks and those who live in the outports are urged to send in their subscriptions at once. Silver exchange is still high and those who purchase now will be able to buy at the highest rate known for a quarter of a century. Even if the high exchange were not an inducement to subscribe at once, those who live in the ouports should do so because of the fact that during the drive the Shanghai banks will be overburdened with local

subscriptions. The editor of MILLARD'S REVIEW will be glad to look after subscriptions for any of the REVIEW's outport readers. Letters applying for bonds should be accompanied by tael cheques amounting to 10 per cent of the gold value of the bonds desired. In other words, if you wish to subscribe for $500 worth of bonds, send a cheque for Tls. 50, if for $100 worth, send cheque for Tls. 10.

THE following description of the financial and industrial development that has taken place in America since the beginning of the war appeared in the July 23 issue of the *Financial Times* of London. It appeared as the introduction to an address delivered by the chairman of the newly organized British Bank of Foreign Trade:

Sperling's Journal is a monthly publication to which writers of singular penetration on trade and economical problems contribute informative papers. The July issue of that journal contains a contribution from the pen of Sidney Brooks. Allow me to refer to a few passages. The writer, speaking of "America's Onward Sweep," says that in commerce the increase in exports has been explosive. Exports were £491,000,000 in 1913 and £1,240,000,000 in 1917. The export of wholly and partly manufactured goods showed a yet greater advance, having risen from £249,000,000 in 1913 to £826,000,000 in 1917, a jump of 230 per cent. The United States is now supplying nearly one-half of all the manufactures that enter the national commerce of the world. Five years ago she stood third on the list of exporting countries. To-day she is so far ahead—the value of her exports being practically double that of our own—as to be in a class by herself. One result of this transformation is that the United States, from being a debtor nation, has become the chief creditor nation of the world. It is calculated that she must have come into possession of at least 2,000 million pounds' worth of securities and other assets formerly held in Europe or by Europeans. During the same period American exports to South America have risen from £29,000,000 to over £60,000,000, and to Asia from £22,000,000 to more than £64,000,000, exclusive of some £20,000,000 of merchandise consigned to Russia *via* the Siberian Railway. Some 2,000,000 more bales of cotton were used in domestic mills in 1917 than in 1913. When America entered the war she had the smallest debt of any first-class Power. The war has brought her something more than a greater total of wealth than was ever before in the ownership of any single nation. It has enormously enlarged her horizon; it has completely broken down her political isolation; it has stimulated her people with a new sense of possibilities of foreign commerce; it has given them a merchant marine. Our strongest and our permanent competitor by virtue of the immensity of her resources and her population and the commercial genius of her people will be, and must be, the United States of America. What Sidney Brooks says of America is also partly true of Japan. The cooperation of those powerful Allies is England's material assurance of victory in the war for liberty. When peace is restored they will naturally be keen competitors in the new race for wealth. I desire to make a further brief reference to the subject of Russia. A white population of approximately 180,000,000 is an enormous factor in the world's future production of crops and natural products. Germany, the close neighbor, enjoys great advantages, but if difficulties are made to be overcome the English people should not abandon a field from which our present foes and friends alike may draw vast profits in the future.

NOW that President Hsu Shih-chang has been elected, the question of the Vice-Presidency is the next absorbing question in Chinese politics. Many advocate that it be left alone for the time being and that when the negotiations for peace between the North and South commence, the post of Vice-President may be given to a Southerner. Some, on the other hand, believe that this position should be given to Prime Minister Tuan Chi-jui, who they think is most qualified for it. They are of course followers of General Tuan and are anxious for him to remain in power. Great efforts are being made to influence members of Parliament to elect General Tuan Vice-President of China. Whether they will succeed depends upon the amount of influence exercised by officers like General Tsao Kun, military governor of Chihli, and General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of Fengtien, against the movement. The retiring President, General Feng Kuo-chang, can be counted upon to do his best to work against it, as it is his understanding with General Tuan that both should retire together. Prime Minister Tuan, who may have listened too much to his followers, is a man of his word and will unlikely yield to the importunate demand of men like General Hsu Shu-chen, his personal adviser, that remain in power. In a recent interview with the Speaker of the House of Representative regarding his attitude toward the Vice-Presidency, he said: "The post of Vice-president is a most responsible one, and the candidate should be a man who has achieved great services for the country. I am sorry to learn that some of the members of Parliament have proposed that I be elected. They must know that since I organized the cabinet I have constantly failed to carry out my policy. It is earnestly hoped that members of both will not cast their votes in my favor, and if they do so, they would only drag me into further trouble." Little doubt now remains that General Tuan will retire soon, regardless of the efforts of those who are working for his election to the Vice-Presidency. He has definitely decided to tender his resignation after the new President has assumed office on October 10 and the present incumbent has retired. Before that date, he will continue to exercise his power as Prime Minister of China and will allow no change in the different ministries and official organs under his control.

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ELSEWHERE in this issue of the REVIEW is an article on the subject of the reopening of the opium traffic in China by Mrs. Elizabeth Washburn Wright, wife of the late Dr. Hamilton Wright, who devoted most of his life to the cause of ridding China of the opium evil. He was American Commmissioner and acting chairman of the International Opium Conference in Shanghai in 1909 and also officiated at the conference at The Hague. In addition to this he labored in Washington through three Presidential administrations before he was able to stir American public opinion on this matter. Now, after America and great Britain have done everything possible to help China rid herself of this evil, China's own people, many of them high government officials, take advantage of the preoccupation of civilized countries who are engaged in stamping out another evil on the other side of the world to reopen the opium traffic and cultivation in this country. An officer of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. who recently returned from Canton and the Chinese Southern provinces reports that opium smuggling is going on without protest from the authorities, and travellers from various parts of the interior state that opium cultivation is now in full swing. This plainly and simply is a direct violation of the spirit of the Hague Convention through which China bound herself to eliminate the detestable business providing other countries would cease shipping the drug into China. The open sale of morphia in many parts of China by the Japanese is in the same category. It would seem that every move that China has made since the beginning of the war has emphasized the necessity for the enlightened Powers establishing a benevolent guardianship over this country in order that her right-thinking people may save the country from its own would-be destroyers.

"THE blood of our soldiers has been shed on the Siberian field. What does this mean? Some prating Idealists may say that it is for the sake of righteousness and humanity. But we cannot say Amen! to this. Words are dead letters; blood is warm and living, too precious to be squandered, especially if it is only to give distinction and rank to high officers. We demand it as our solemn right that the administrators should see to it that not a single drop of our soldiers' blood is spilt in vain. The lives of our fellow-countrymen are too precious to be sacrificed at the altar of the luxury of high officers and for the mere empty name that Japan has fought in the cause of righteousness."

The foregoing editorial appeared in a recent issue of the *Kokumin*, a leading Japanese newspaper published in Tokio.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

IT is natural for China to be ambitious to deliver herself from the law of extraterritoriality, but it really seems that Chinese statesmen are resorting to every possible means to defer the day of delivery. There is the division in her own household which will have to be united before the subject can be considered at all, for Western nations will never entrust their citizens to the jurisdiction of Chinese courts while both Canton and Peking are claiming to be the constitutional government. Before this subject can be entertained there must be a stable government in China, and so acknowledged and supported by the people of the provinces, acting through the medium of civil representatives who have been properly chosen by them, without let or hindrance. It will be necessary to eliminate military influence entirely, and a government established and organized by the Tuchuns of the provinces will not receive Western confidence. In addition, the present judges, as a rule, will have to give place to others whose legal training has been responsive to the movement of judicial reform now having the attention of the lawyers of Britain and America. At the last commencement of St. John's University a Chinese judge was one of the invited speakers, and made an excellent impression on the audience. He appeared as the type of a judge to inspire confidence and elevate the judicial character of his country. Certainly there is every wish to have China recover from her present deplorable condition, but the fact ought to be impressed that she is truly in a very bad condition.

IN the last number of the REVIEW there was an interesting communication from Hollington K. Tong on the progress of China towards legal reform. It is hoped that this gentleman will continue to write for the REVIEW on the subject as there is no other that bears on the present and future of China with like importance. Mr. Tong informs his readers that a commission is now sitting at Peking engaged in Law Codification, and that by the end of the present month the second revised draft of a new criminal code for China will be ready for publication in Chinese and soon to be translated into English and French. He stated, as a fact, that less than two decades ago China used the oldest code in the world, and which consisted of a collection of rules and precedents handed down from dynasty to dynasty. These old rules and precedents were based on vengeance and cruelty, and it is a bright and happy star that is guiding China into a new way. In order

to learn the character of a people there is no source of information more accurate than their code of laws. In that book is found what they think of the relations between man and man, their ideas of right and wrong, and their estimate of female character. The book of Deuteronomy teaches that Moses specially exhorted the Israelites to obedience to the code of laws he had prepared for them and, says the great law giver: "What nation is there so great that has statutes and judgments so righteous as all this law, which I set before you this day?" But Moses did not stop at framing a code of laws for his people. He knew that however just and equitable his laws they would prove a nullity without upright judges to interpret and administer them. And again in Deuteronomy he enjoins: "That judges shall not respect persons nor take gifts, for a gift blinds the eyes of the wise, and perverts the words of the righteous." The Jewish law giver emphasises, that "judges shall not respect persons in judgment, but shall hear the small as well as the great, and shall not be afraid of the face of man." And finally, "I charge your judges to hear the cause between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him." It is no secret that, in the main, the judges of China do not enjoy among foreigners or their own people the reputation of adhering to the judicial ethics and precepts taught by Moses, and that is the principal reason why their eyes are often blinded and their understanding perverted.

THE president of the Law Codification commission is reported as saying that a complete revision of Chinese law will be made within the next five years, and then China will ask that extraterritoriality be abolished. But it must not be overlooked that, after the laws have been codified, the material question arises as to the training and personal character of the men who are to preside in the Chinese courts. On that question will hinge extraterritoriality, for it is better to have a bad law and an honest judge than a good law and a dishonest judge. And it is a mistake for the president of the Law Codification Commission or any one else to think that in the courts at the open ports there are miscarriages of justice, because foreign assessors sit in such courts. There is a decided impression among foreign and native business men that the presence of the foreign assessor is reassuring than otherwise. China will make a serious mistake if she starts out under her new judicial system with judges who have a mere superficial knowledge of the law. And in this connection the advice of an experienced American judge is timely: "It is true that of late many short and easy highways of the law have been planned by different writers, along which the student may saunter with a little hard labor and less hard thought, arriving at his goal at last with a vague impression of having surveyed a vast field of curious learning, replete with contradiction and paradox, where confusion rather than reason reigned; but the thoughful student, intent upon acquiring knowledge, and ambitious to fit himself for the practical duties and for the stations to which the partiality or discernment of his fellows may summon him, has shunned those deceptive ways, and with the aid of vigorous thinkers has delighted to trace the plain law running through the apparent confusion, and to discover and contemplate the sound reasons out of which rules apparently arbitrary have sprung." Judge Cooley would have no patience with a law student with a book in his hand full of mere questions and answers on legal subjects, and just as little of the lawyer who arose in court with a brief full of references to decided cases and with no statement of the fundamental principles basing the cause he proposed to argue. It may be that the public men of China do not seriously consider this subject of extraterritoriality in all its bearings. It is a subject to be considered from the view point of international justice and not feeling, and to abolish extraterritoriality when China was not prepared with a competent legal machinery would prove hurtful to her best interest. The highest court of Great Britain is the British Privy Council which hears and decides appeals from subordinate courts established to administer justice for four hundred million people. There is no break in the stretch and working of this great judicial machinery which is always under the close supervision and guidance of judges who enjoy full public confidence. The population of China is also four hundred millions, and before her judicial system can be systematized the evident

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OF THE FAR EAST

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care and labor ahead is immense. There should be a final court of appeal composed of judges whose terms of office were in every sense secure, and then a system of inferior courts presided over by judges enjoying the respect and trust of their countrymen. When China is thus organized she can demand with a show of reason the restoration of judicial authority. The nations of the West are not going to have the native courts as now constituted imposing sentences and delivering judgments against their citizens.

IF China wants to retain the confidence of the Allied Powers and America she will have to show herself worthy of it in dealing with the common enemy. The recent disclosures of the American State Department, with reference to German intrigues and aims in Russia, leave no doubt that the approach of the Bolsheviks near the border lines of North China was a movement conceived and directed from Berlin. And when the Allied Powers decided that they would defeat that movement the opposition in certain parts of China was pronounced. An old and standard newspaper at Shanghai published that a Chinese general in command in northern China, and holding his commission from the Peking government, was in close negotiation with the Bolshevik officials, who were just over the border line, but there is no report that Peking took any notice of it, although informed. There was no doubt either that the Bolsheviks were led by Germans, and this fact was also known at Peking. It is true that the Peking government was engaged at the time in negotiating with Japanese business men for loans of money and ceding valuable properties in China as security, but loyalty to its allies cannot be subordinated, with national honor, to the opportunity of borrowing money. On the face of the conduct there is a bad look, and international respect is not gained in that way.

IT is not supposed that the government of Japan was a party to any of the negotiations of the Peking government. The statesmen of Japan well know that their country could not be permitted to monopolize the domestic industries of China, but there was an attempt to monopolize them by Japanese business men and there is no definite information as to the extent of their success. There are many reasons why Japan should look to China for iron ore and other mineral products, but the grasping purpose to control all such products, if there be a purpose, would probably end in unpleasant complications. But whatever the aim, the negotiations at Peking have not reflected, in public estimation, any credit on the negotiations of either side, and there is at least one aspect which is really astonishing even in China. There is presented at Peking a government claiming the administrative authority over four hundred million people, and yet conveying to foreigners the most valuable domestic possessions of that people for loans, at different times, of small sums of money at exorbitant rates of exchange and interest, and all this injustice to China done by a few officials while the great body of the people tamely submit. The praetorian guard sold Rome at auction; that was more honorable than the selling of China in small pieces and under the pretense of law.

THE writer has no knowledge of Premier Tuan, except from his record as an official, and the record does not testify in his favor as an administrator of the affairs of China. Whether he or his trusted assistants are responsible are questions which cannot be separated, for Tuan himself is the official commander and could not be allowed to shift responsibility. It appears from the record that he has been a disturbing element in the government at Peking during the whole of his Premiership, and has kept about him a gang of unscrupulous self plotters who have succeeded in bringing China to the brink of ruin. When Li Yuen-hung was President he was unable to put into effect any reforms, because of the repeated obstinacy of Tuan and his advisers, and all know that President Li is a patriot and had at heart the best interest of China. And the same influences, so shameful to China, compelled Wu Ting-fang to leave Peking, and no Chinese statesman could have benefited his country more than Dr. Wu, who was familiar with the customs of Western nations and had associated with their leading representatives. No one has had better opportunities than Tuan to promote the interest of China, and none of her public men have as often so signally failed. He has been the fly in the ointment for several years, and by his insensate obstinacy and incompetency the Republic is now in great danger.

THE proposal of the Austro-Hungarian government for an unofficial conference of the belligerent nations has been answered by the American government, and the wording of the answer cannot be misunderstood. The answer takes the form of a statement issued by the Secretary of State and reads as follows:

I am authorized by the President to state that the following will be the reply of this government to the Note issued by Austria-Hungary proposing an unofficial conference of the belligerents:

"The government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal

for a conference upon matters concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

This is a plain notice to all whom it may concern, that the American government has no idea of entertaining proposals for informal conferences, and that Austria-Hungary and Germany will have to go home and there receive the terms of peace their adversaries may see proper to dictate. The Bolshevik uprising in Russia, the cold-blooded murders committed, the wanton pillage of private property, and now the murder of a helpless woman and her four daughters are all the results of German intrigue. And this week a steamship with three hundred women and children on board was torpedoed by a German submarine officered by officers bearing the commissions of the German government.

A GOVERNMENT, the principal and accessory to such crimes, need not expect to be admitted to any conference to express its views. It is safe to write that the American government did not go into the war to come out of it on a compromise treaty of peace. In a recent speech in the American Senate, Senator Lodge voiced American sentiment when he said, that his country did not wish to destroy the German people, but the terms of peace, when that day came, would be dictated to Germany. A few days ago the German Emperor declared that Germany relied upon her sword, but he is daily learning the sharpness of the American sword, although the brilliant achievements of the American soldier are usually related in the middle of the columns of some of the Shanghai newspapers. There is no partiality for sign post headlines, but when a victory like that of St. Mihiel is achieved there is no reason why the nationality of the soldiers achieving it should not appear as a headline. It is due to the gallant men, of whatever nationality, who are fighting the common enemy of the world to have their deeds written to be read and admired.

THE material issue between Canton and Peking would seem to be that the provisional constitution of the Republic had been put aside and that the authorities claiming the right to administer the government did not derive their powers from that instrument. There are many allegations and rejoinders, and yet the issue is plain and ought to be settled without difficulty or delay. Both Canton and Peking admit that there is a provisional constitution and that it is the organic law of China, and why should it be so difficult to get the constitution, read it, and comply with its provisions? The statesmen of China do not appear at an advantage when they divide their country into warring factions as if there was no constitution to guide the administration of its affairs, and they present China as having produced no one capable of leading her out of a position daily proving more embarassing and threatening a national disaster.

IN view of such a condition it is reported that commissioners have been sent to Washington to solicit from President Wilson the recognition of a government in China. The American President will hardly feel inclined to decide whether Canton or Peking is the legal government, nor will he probably undertake to intervene in the domestic concerns of China. There is on record the pledge of China to support the Allied cause, but the senseless dissensions, since the pledge, in her own household have neutralized whatever effort could have been made in that behalf, and the patience and expectation of the Allied nations have about been taxed beyond endurance. The German enemy and any other kind of enemy have been going about in China and spreading revolutionary propaganda and neither Canton nor Peking have taken action to prevent or even guard against the disturbing influences. Here are four million people inhabiting the most fertile land in the world, a land unsurpassed in natural resources, but so far in the rear of modern progress as to be comparatively a negligent contributor to the needs of other peoples. A man is of no use to society unless he does his duty, nor is a nation. If Canton has sent commissioners President Wilson may listen to what they have to say when he sees the name of Wu Ting-fang on their credentials, for this man is believed to be true to the best interest of China, and is insisting upon a constitutional government for China, and now my old friend, the *North China Daily News*, has discountenanced Premier Tuan as suitable to be at the head of a government. But all now know that Tuan had better follow the example of a Roman Emperor and go home and cultivate a cabbage garden.

Why Many Chinese Business Men are Pro-German

A wealthy and prominent Chinese of Shanghai who made his fortune in the chemical and dye business recently completed the construction of a new home, quite a pretentious structure in the residence section of the city. He celebrated the completion of his home as well as the occasion of his birthday a few days ago by inviting his friends and business associates to a garden party. Since his fortune had been made in the chemical and dye trade, his relations in the past had been largely with German firms, so he invited Germans to his banquet *on one evening* and on another evening he invited his foreign friends of neutral and Allied nationality.

Something like fifty invitations were sent to the heads of British, American, French, Italian and other Allied as well as neutral business houses and banks of Shanghai. On the evening that he entertained the Allies and neutrals, out of fifty invitations sent out only about ten attended. On the evening that he entertained the Germans, his spacious lawn was crowded, the heads of all of the Shanghai German firms were there and, to make the affair all the more fitting, they presented their host with a handsome scroll. Whether this scroll contained a picture of the Kaiser or Von Hindenberg we do not know, but we will say that a Chinese business man who will have such dealings with enemy subjects when his country is at war should be interned forthwith, together with his German friends.

THE point, however, that we desire to make in this connection is that the Allied business men in Shanghai are themselves largely responsible for conditions such as this, and we might also state that the same condition still exists in Japan, where only recently a number of prominent Japanese business men and officials entertained at dinner the German business men in Tokio and Yokohama. America and Great Britain are striving with might and main to capture and hold the trade that Germany had in this country before the war, *and especially in the dye trade.* It's all right to " take the Chinaman's orders for merchandise, but when it comes to meeting him socially, attending his birthday parties, or dining at his table, well, that's another matter." A prominent American business man, recently arrived in Shanghai and ignorant of local custom, invited a Chinese friend, a former classmate at Yale University, to take tea with him in a local club. The Chinese friend referred to is president of a Shanghai college. In order to get into the club he was forced to enter through the servants' quarters, and then was forced to chastise an Indian watchman who tried to prevent his entrance. And we wonder why so many Chinese business men are pro-German! This supercilious, detestable attitude of a certain class of foreign business men of Allied nationality and light mentality has done more to drive Chinese business men into the pro-German camp than anything else and has counteracted every utterance of President Wilson and Allied statesmanship regarding the holy purposes of this war. Actions and not words are what count in our dealings with our fellow men. You can't win a man with high preachments if you treat him as an inferior when you get through with the preaching. That the thoughts we have here expressed are similarly held in the British community of Shanghai is shown from the following editorial which we reproduce in full from a recent issue of the *North China Daily News*:

"IN the speeches delivered by Chinese at the recent dinners exchanged by the British and Chinese Chambers of Commerce there were two notes that could be heard throughout the sentiments of friendliness. One was an evidently sincere wish that they could get into closer and more sympathetic touch with their foreign friends, and the other a courteously veiled reproach that British people are so unapproachable. This is a difficult subject to write about because it is complicated on both sides by such intangible factors as race prejudice, narrow-minded antipathies, questions of taste, education and manners. But it is a matter that has to be faced and a problem that demands solution, and it is not nearly as formidable as it looks. It is quite true that 'East is East and West is West' and they never can really meet, but there is no reason why they should not arrive at a comfortable proximity. The British and the French were hereditary enemies for centuries, and there are so many differences in temperament between us and so much contrast between our psychology and manners that friendship can only come through intimacy and mutual understanding. And yet at the present moment Englishmen regard the French with an intense admiration, love and respect that would have seemed wildly impossible to our forefathers. With the Chinese the matter is vastly more difficult because, while English and French differ in non-essentials only, there are certain gaps between us and our Chinese acquaintances that we find it impossible to bridge. To take one very obvious instance, we do not understand how a nation can declare war upon one of the mightiest Powers in the world and mean nothing by it. Nor how a nation in such circumstances can render itself contemptible in the eyes of the whole world by becoming an arena for the disreputable struggles of avaricious politicians, in striking contrast to what took place in England on the declaration of war, when all parties amalgamated in the defence of the realm. Nor can we conceive any official sufficiently powerful to influence the destinies of his country so bereft of patriotism as to barter the national resources to gain money to support his personal ambitions. These are differences and admittedly serious differences but if we turn to similarities we shall find that many of the essentials are included.

"WHEN it is remembered that the struggle for existence is so bitter that a vast precentage of the population do not know where to-morrow's food will be found, and that claims of all kinds from which we are happily exempt make the accumulation of wealth more imperative than it is with us, we must allow that the Chinese are open-handed, generous, hospitable and charitable. Their courtesy and gentleness of manner contrast favorably with the rough

and ready amenities of some amongst ourselves, and intercourse with them is easy and pleasant. There are the beginnings of more intimate acquaintance in the air, and there can be no doubt that it would be of mutual benefit, especially in view of the certainty that in China our enemies will make the greatest effort to capture trade after the war. Some of the Chinese naturally feel aggrieved that while Japanese can be made members of the Shanghai Club, their countrymen are rigidly excluded, though many understand the difficulties in the way. It would seem that this question could be satisfactorily and profitably arranged by the establishment of a mixed club with a limited number of members on each side consisting of seniors representing the various branches of commerce. Such a club would provide a convenient center for friendly discussions regarding business matters, and would be especially valuable as affording opportunities for the exchange of ideas as to what might be done to improve trade and develop the resources of the country. The establishment of the entente between the Chambers of Commerce had these ends in view; but, although good results have undoubtedly followed, the conditions under which trade is carried on, with so much intervention on the part of compradores and brokers which tends to keep principals more or less apart, have interfered with the realization of such consequences as might be attained by the cultivation of greater intimacy and confidence.

"IT has been said that the success of the Chinese tank week (sale of British war bonds to the Chinese), during which our Chinese friends subscribed with a liberality for which we have not ceased to feel grateful and appreciative, was largely due to the coming together of the Chambers of Commerce, which is a most encouraging augury of what we might arrive at by sympathetic endeavors. The club suggested might begin in a small and tentative fashion. There would be no lack of competition on the part of the Chinese to be elected members, as membership would confer distinction if the proper safeguards regarding eligibility and method of election were provided. This is not the place to enter into details, but it may be suggested that the success of the club and its popularity with the Chinese would depend on the secretary, who should be well known to the Chinese as a sympathetic personality, speaking their language freely and understanding their feelings. His duties would not be confined to a mere routine management of the club, and a suitable man would find a field in which he might cultivate a crop of ideas yielding a harvest that would make it worth while to pay him a liberal salary. If we are to hold our own in China increased intimacy and closer social relations with the Chinese have to be fostered, and we should recognize the fact and lead the way."

America and Britain Must Stop Opium Revival in China!

BY ELIZABETH WASHBURN WRIGHT

It is peculiarly appropriate that the writer of this article should be the one to take the leadership in the fight against a revival of the pernicious opium traffic in China. To Dr. Hamilton Wright, her husband, belongs the credit for much of the work that has already been done in this matter in the last few years. He was American Commissioner to the Opium Conference in Shanghai in 1909 and also represented America at the opium conference at The Hague. Mrs. Wright, who has been in China and Japan investigating the question for the last few months, has now departed for Washington, D. C., where she will bring the matter to the attention of President Wilson and the American government.

THE present government of China is planning to revive the opium habit. For this purpose it has taken over the drug held by the Opium Combine in Shanghai and is now taking measures to liberate it throughout the country. Out of this trade the officials concerned expect to make large sums of money. The people in many of the provinces are bitterly opposed to the reintroduction of opium—but their protests fall on deaf ears. This act being perpetrated against the Chinese people is so outrageous that it seems to have benumbed all power of expression or protest from the world.

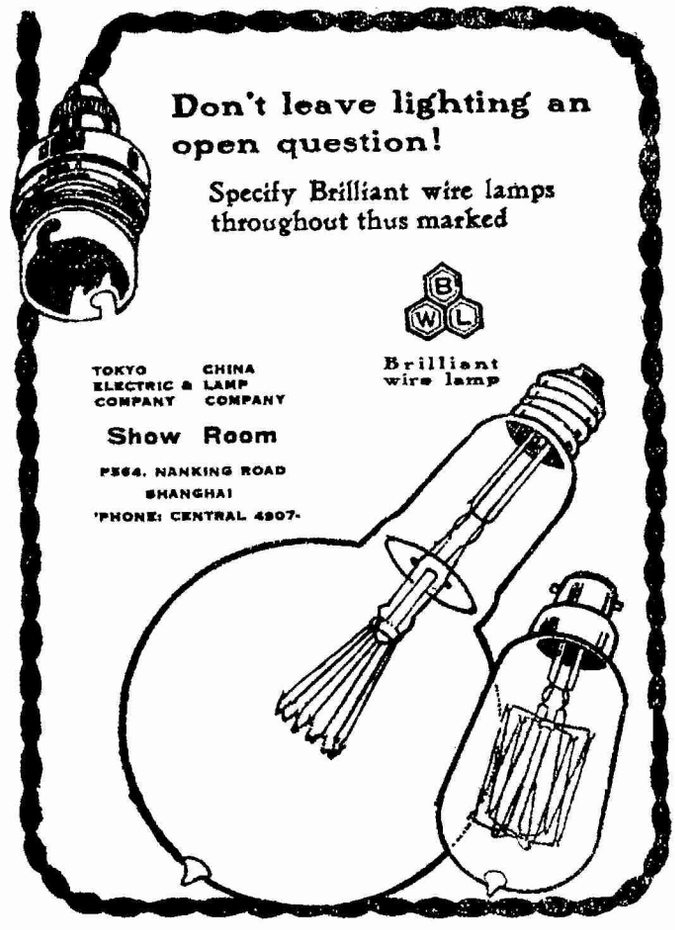
Opium is an old story. For over a hundred years everybody has said everything that there to be said about it. It is a threshed-out, worn-out, utterly stale subject. That an opium question should still be permitted to exist seems a piece of colossal affrontery. Yet in the midst of nerve-wracking issues that call for the most intense thinking and preoccupation that the world has ever known—here again is opium, teasing men to their souls but perfectly inexorable, demanding solution. Opium has fastened upon China like a malignant growth. Unless the roots and all the evil tentacles be cut away, a rich, industrious, law-abiding, great people will be destroyed. The loss of all this potential energy and wealth making for good will inevitably react upon the world. The Chinese race is very stubborn, very strong. The effacing of it or the maldirecting of its force, will produce very grave consequences.

To reckon along the lines of elimination is ethically wrong and weak. It is also a colossal waste of time and energy. It is the point of wisdom to run with the current of rivers—not against them—if one would ultimately reach the sea. It is so with the inclination and character

of a people. History has recorded this to be true for many hundreds of years—and will continue to record it. There is an effort being made to-day to push against the current in China. Innumerable and bewildering eddies have thus been formed. But this is for the moment and will pass away. There will be no permanent diverting from the indomitable attraction of the sea. It is therefore the wisdom of nations to check the turbulence and direct the fundamental and enduring tendencies of a great race along safe and permanent channels.

All this is obvious enough. A great obstruction, in the form of opium, has been placed in the path of China's progress. It is the duty of the world and the wisdom of the world to remove this obstacle and let the waters flow free. It is a many times told tale that China for decades fought against the introduction of opium into her country and finally, a victim of circumstances, succumbed to its use. Because China is fundamentally strong and moral, she never ceased to fight against a great wrong that was being done her people. It was repugnant also to the better mind of the world that a nation like China of many strengths and potentialities was being slowly and, if not checked, irrevocably undermined. This wrong thing, like all wrong things, began to prey upon the public conscience and was taken up many times for consideration and many times laid down. Ten years ago the question was definitely taken up at the instigation of America by an International Commission which met at Shanghai to study the question and to decide upon some means to erradicate the evil.

Great Britain also approached the subject in her so-called Ten Year Agreement with China—by which she agreed to gradually reduce the importation of Indian opium into China until it should finally cease at the expiration of ten years, on China's promise that she would stop the smoking of opium among her people and cease the cultivation of the poppy. Six years followed, during which time three International Conferences were held at The Hague and a convention drawn up by which China was guaranteed international cooperation and protection. With great vigor China set about her own reforms and demonstrated to Great Britain and the world her sincerity and justified the confidence which the United States had placed in her desire and ability to grapple with her problem. In fact her energy and accomplishment were such that Great Britain voluntarily reduced the time of her agreement by three years and in 1913 announced in Parliament that the Indo-China Opium trade was at an end. For this act Great Britain deserves much credit. By abandoning a trade of many years standing she gave up a large revenue to her Indian coffers and a source of livelihood to many of her Indian subjects. But England also had the cause of China at heart and was more



than glad to be rid of a question with which her own conscience had not been satisfied.

With the extermination of her poppy cultivation and by her rigidly enforced prohibition of opium smoking, China rose in the estimation of the world by leaps and bounds. The giving up of opium was no light task and comparable only to a universal restriction of all alcohol in the Western world—or the use of tobacco—but opium, due to the nature of the drug, being infinitely more subtle and difficult of handling. This action on the part of China demonstrates a quality of strength in her people that is not adequately grasped by the West. This erradication of a century's old vice was not put in force through the issuing of edicts by the government alone but was due to the imperceptible and immense pressure of public opinion—the opinion and belief of millions and hundreds of millions of inarticulate Chinese scattered throughout the vast distances of China, a force imbued with the simple and definite instinct of right.

The racial mind of China is built on simple and on stubborn lines—a bluntness and honesty making primarily for character. This primal force, this not-to-be-diverted appraisement of values, backed by the momentum of hundreds of millions of people thinking along identical lines, will in the final analysis be China's answer to the world. It is incredible that so minute and so ignoble a group of men who to

day call themselves the government of China, should be playing with the destinies of this colossal land. It is equally hard to grasp that for any length of time the world should so lose its perspective as to believe in the durability of such authority or to seriously consider it as in any way representative of the Chinese people or their needs. It may be that in face of the continuous action and anxiety of the moment that the world has grown blunt in its perceptions. Because of its fatigue it stumbles over straws and hesitates at shadows. But be this as it may, the world still halts before the Form of things—the Letter—before the Bolsheviks who call themself Democracy—before the ignoble officialdom camouflaging to-day as the government of China.

Behind these highwaymen of Russia and of China stand the people terrorised and bewildered —held for the moment at the point of a pistol. And the world curiously hypnotised—or it may be equally intimidated—delays, hesitates to take action against these obvious outlaws of civilisation. Our obligations rest with China—not with the interlopers who are trying to destroy her, to ruin her good name and to hurt her honest efforts to help herself. By allowing China, or the group of officials to-day recognised as China, to introduce opium into the country (and opium to the world is symbolic with good faith) is to let her break the terms of The Hague Convention—of which she is one of five nations to have ratified. By not protesting openly against the cultivation of the poppy, which by the efforts of this same group of officials is once more being sown broadcast throughout the land, China is permitted to break her word to Great Britain, who in all good faith and according to a written agreement abandoned a lucrative trade of long standing that China should be aided in her effort to give up the opium evil.

The United States as having initiated the modern Opium Movement guaranteed to the world the good faith and sincerity of China and for a term of years actively upheld her and made the movement her own. That some measure of responsibility still rests with the United States cannot be denied—not only toward England who has been victimised and toward the people of China who tried courageously to live up to their agreement—but to the people of the United States who have openly been flouted. By making no open protest America has to the world obviously acquiesed in a most dastardly action on the part of the present government of China and has allowed an International Convention drawn up at the instigation of America and in the interest of China to be lightly cast aside as "scrap of paper."

Incidentally America is letting slip an opportunity—not only in saving her face and self-respect—but as using this issue as a means by which the world can penetrate through and beyond the barrier of disloyal officialdom which to-day bars the way to the genuine expression and will of the Chinese people. A vigorous protest against this contemplated outrage would come as a sign to the honest and defenceless hosts of China that the world is not in sympathy with the group of unpatriotic men who are selling her good name and planning to destroy her. A protest to the government itself could not fail to reach the great masses of the Chinese and imbue in them fresh courage to insist upon an honest government and to repudiate the selfish factions throughout China to-day making for disruption. If China is to be rescued it is to this tribunal to which the ultimate appeal must be made. The languid indifference of the world to China's plight—its pessimism and inertia—make sorry reading. It is not necessary to follow a right decision to its nth power. Action at the critical moment can prevent the otherwise inevitable and interminable complications that will confuse the most direct issue if not promptly met.

It is impossible that the present government of China should seek or look for further favors from the world. China has ratified an International Convention—and broken it. She has failed as well to keep her pledges to Great Britain. If she is to remain in the family of nations she must conform to her obligations or give an explanation. If the Powers are to retain any semblance of self-respect they must demand it. It is not to be denied that the present situation is depressing—depressing not because it lacks of solution but because of the manifest lack of initiative—of robustness—of decision on the part of the Powers. Why have not America and Great Britain ere this put them themselves on record in this outrage against China and the world?

England won the approval of the world by giving up her Opium Trade. Why does she submit to-day to the ambiguous position in which she is placed when she allows a group of discredited opium merchants under her jurisdiction to perpetrate this deal? It is not yet too late for her to repudiate the sale—for by all legal terms opium has ceased to be countenanced in China—or if this fails let Great Britain on her own responsibility, or the Powers who signed the Hague Convention, buy the opium and transport it out of China and so place it beyond the reach of temptation. The cost of this transaction would be many times less the price the world is now paying in a single day to carry on the war.

Had The Hague Convention been ratified four years ago when all the Powers of the world pledged their good faith to do so this threatened disintegration of a great movement would not

have occurred—nor could the complication of the opium in Shanghai have arisen, and the equally serious morphia question, which has yet to be dealt with. It is not too late to ratify The Hague Convention. The Protocol is still open at The Hague—a neutral capital. It would take but a fraction of time for those nations which have already signed the Convention to proceed and sign the Protocol and thus put the Convention into effect.

With the termination of the war the world will need all its time and strength to devise against the new ills and the new complications that must inevitably follow. Therefore in all wisdom let the nations face the issues so vitally and so immediately at hand and protect distracted humanity from at least one angle of attack.

Peking, August 24, 1918.

China and the World's Hundred Best Plays

BY SOONG TSUNG-FAUNG, M.A. (GENEVA)
Professor Comparative Modern Literature, Chinese Government University, Peking.

INDIA has not yet passed away but is speedily resurrecting. Tagore's literary productions will occupy forever a prominent place in the history of literature of the world and, like Sienkievitch's "Quo Vadis," will console India for her loss of political independence. But what can the Chinese, forerunners of civilisation, claim at the present hour their part in the powerful expansion of all the brilliant qualities which constitute that magnificent part of the human soul commonly called Literature? Are we bold enough to assume that our writers of to-day could easily compete in thought and style with Bernard Shaw and Anatole France?

Modern literature is great, not only because it represents the life and thought of the modern times, but chiefly because it contains this unique element of cosmopolitanism. Scherer was considered as one of the greatest critics of his time, but surely not on account of his strong and singular prejudices. He was the only one who did not fall under the reproach of having too much national conservatism and self-sufficiency, by which the literature of France was judged according its own standards and without knowledge of foreign productions. Precisely this lack of cosmopolitanism has been the real weakness of the Chinese literature of to-day.

Most of the Chinese writers have never been able to keep up with the general tendencies of the literary world. They are in total ignorance of what is going on outside China. Realism and naturalism, not to say of symbolism, are entirely unknown to them. For years the Chinese have been studying English and Shakespeare and Milton, but very few have ever heard the name of Oscar Wilde or Galsworthy. Moreover, our scholars are not at all ambitious and far from being inquisitive, which is fatal so far as literature is concerned. Students of English know scarcely anything besides the English classics, and the works of Ibsen and Strindberg are only known to a few. Consequently they have been deprived of what is generally called *vision mondiale* in literature. But no author can be said to be able to influence the whole universe, unless he has acquired a virtue of cosmopolitanism throughout his works.

That the study of contemporary literature must be encouraged, so as to give the Chinese writers this cosmopolitan element which is indispensable to the development of our national literature, needs no further argument and to those who, out of their narrow-mindedness, would object that current literature is no literature, we need give no reply. It follows that the study of contemporary literature must not be limited, either to a single nation or to a single kind. Russia, France, England and others will have an equal share in it. Realistic novels and symbolic dramas should be individually studied and analyzed, the latter, if not staged.

A few pedantic scholars might well say that dramatic literature can scarcely be considered as having any literary value. This is unfortunately true with the contemporary Chinese drama. But in Europe, while the beginning of the 19th century witnessed the predominance in literature of the novel, to-day the drama stands out as the

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foremost among all literary productions, for nowhere are the social and political conditions of any nation and individual emotions and characters so truly and powerfully illustrated and analyzed.

In our choice of the following one hundred best modern plays which we intend to offer to the Chinese reading public and men of letters as well, we are not unaware of the fact that there are others which are equally worthy of being read and staged. We only wish, either out of caprice or of fear to confine ourselves within reasonable bounds!

The more we read the works of Tolstoi, Gorky and Dostoiewsky, the more we become convinced that the Russian literature is the leading literature of the world for it represents humanity, while the literature of Germany the brutal force. The Russians have so far produced the best novels and the best short stories. But with the exception of Anton Tchekoff—and we are not without reluctance in excluding his delicious one-act plays, such as "The Bear" "The Wedding," etc., from our list—they have no great playwrights. Tolstoy's "Power of Darkness" is far from being his masterpiece.

D'Annunzio's plays have never met with great success on the stage and, as a matter of fact, his plays constitute nothing more than *un quantite negligeable* beside his most realistic novels. "La Gioconda" is probably his best play. Giacosa has undoubtedly been the greatest playwright of modern Italy. At first, he belonged to the romantic school of which "La Contessa di Challant" is the most representative type of play; later, he was one of the foremost dramatists of the psychological school and through "Come le Foglie," he won his everlasting fame. Ibsen's best representative in Italy was Butti. His most powerful plays are: "L'Utopia," "La Fine d'un Ideate" and "La Tempesta" and, to our regret, we exclude the last.

Whether the Spanish drama is still able to carry on the glorious tradition of "Lope de Vega and Calderon," we are sceptical, but playwrights like Echegaray Galdos and Guimers—not to mention Sierra and Rosinol—certainly occupy the foremost rank of the moderns, though their works have as yet scarcely begun to receive the attention they so well deserve.

Some of our readers will perhaps not forgive us for including the works of Strindberg, the greatest womanhater, and Oscar Wilde, whose queer aesthetic conceptions have always been repugnant to the English. No one can, however, deny the wonderful qualities that distinguished Strindberg in individual characterization, and, in our modest opinion, Oscar Wilde's paradoxes surpass any kind of moral teachings or maxims that are contained in Confucian Classics!

It is sincerely hoped that all the works of Ibsen will be rendered into Chinese. We are, however, obliged to exclude such works as Rostand's "Chantecler," Hauptmann's "And Pippa Dances," as well as most of Maeterlinck's symbolic plays because they are untranslatable.

A LIST OF 100 BEST PLAYS

I.—Danish:

1. Bergstrom: Karen Borneman

II.—Scandinavian

2. Bjorson: The New Married Couple
3. A Gauntlet
4. Henrik Ibsen: Brand
5. Peer Gynt
6. Nora or A Doll's House (translated)
7. Ghosts
8. Enemy of the People (translated)
9. The Wild Duck
10. Rosmersholm
11. Hedda Gabler
12. Little Eyolf (translated)
13. Strindberg: The Father
14. Countess Julia
15. The Stronger

III.—Russian

16. Maxim Gorky: A Night's Lodging
17. Tchekhov: The Sea Gull
18. Uncle Vanya
19. The Cherry Orchard
20. Three Sisters
21. Tolstoy: The Power of Darkness

IV.—Dutch

22. Neijermans: The Good Hope

V.—Spanish

23. Echegaray: En el puno de la Espada
24. El Gran Galeoto
25. Galdos: The Grandfather
26. Guimera: La Pecadora
27. Marta of the Lowlands

VI.—Italian

28. D'Annunzio: La Gioconda
29. Butti: L'Utopia
30. La fine d'un ideale
31. Giacosa: La Contessa di Challant
32. Come le Foglie
33. Il Piu Forte
34. G. A. Traversi: La Civetta
35. Roberto Bracco: Maternita
36. Il Piccolo Santo

VII.—Polish

37. S. Przybyszewski: Totentanz der Liebe

VIII.—German:

38. Hauptmann: The Weavers
39. The Beaver Coat
40. The Sunken Bell
41. Sudermann: L'honneur
42. Magda
43. Teja (Morituri) (translated)

44. The Joy of Living
45. St. John's Fire
46. Hoffmansthal : Elektra
47. Wedekind : The Awakening of Spring
48. Such is Life
49. Schnitzler : Anatol
50. Liebelei
51. Hirschfeld : Mothers
52. Max Halbe : Die Jugend (Youth)
53. Hartleben : Rosenmontag

IX.—French :

54. Rostand : Cyrano de Bergerac
55. Alexander Dumas fils : Le Demi Monde
56. Scribe : Un Verre d'eau
57. Sardou : Les Pattes de Mouche
58. Patrie (translated)
59. Pailleron : Le Monde ou l'on s'Ennuie
60. Lavedan : Le Duel
61. Henri Becque : Les Corbeaux
62. E. Brieux : La Robe Rouge
63. Les Avaries (Damaged Goods)
64. Bernstein : Le Voleur
65. Paul Hervieu : Les Tenailles
66. Connais-toi
67. Capus : Les Deux Ecoles
68. Francois de Curel : L'Envers d'une Sainte
69. Donnay : Amants
70. de Portariche Alche : Amoureuse
71. Anatole France : Crainquebile
72. de Flers et Caillavet : L'ane de Buridan
73. G. Courteline : Boubouroche

X.—Belgian :

74. Maeterlinck : L'Intruse
75. Les Aveugles
76. Monna Vanna
77. L'Oiseau Bleu
78. Emile Vaehaeren : Les Aubes

XI.—English :

79. Oscar Wilde : Salome
80. An Ideal Husband
81. Lady Windermere's Fan
82. Synge : The Tinker's Wedding
83. Riders to the Sea
84. Yeats : The Countess Kathleen
85. Gregory : Spreading the News
86. The Rising of the Moon
87. Bernard Shaw : Arms and the Man
88. Mrs. Warren's Profession
89. Man and Superman
90. Major Barbara
91. Zangwill : The Melting Pot
92. Pinero : The Second Mrs. Tanqueray
93. H. A. Jones : Saints and Sinners
94. The Liars
95. John Galsworthy : The Silver Box
96. The Mob
97. Granvile Barker : The Madras House
98. Moody : The Great Divide
99. Knoblauch : My Ladies Dress

XII.—Indian :

100. Tagore : Post Office

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Time for Foreign Intervention has Arrived

BY C. LANE PRESCOTT

This much talked of and time honored weapon with which China has in the past been intimidated into subjection in matters of foreign interest, is once again the by-word of those who are following the trend of events in China. It cannot be said that the ever threatening spectre has received impetus from the supposition that foreign trade in China is affected by the disordered condition of the country. The demand for foreign manufactured commodities is ever increasing, and at no time, perhaps with the exception of the Boxer trouble in 1900, has this demand been seriously threatened by disturbing factors such as floods, famines and revolutions. These factors and the exchange problem, while of some importance and concern when at their worst, have postponed rather than eliminated Chinese demand for home products and if economic precaution is inherent with the Chinese as it is with the foreigner, such a result may be considered inevitable, affording no provocation whatever for intervention. Trade in foreign countries is likewise affected by internal discord and the nations concerned cannot interfere unless prompted to do so by evil designs made possible by naval and military predominance.

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At a time like the present when the world Powers are engaged in throttling Germany's effort at world domination, at the same time forcing protection of the interests of weaker nations, it cannot be inferred that trade adversity, if there is such, is the basis of reasoning that would warrant foreign intervention. On the contrary, Allied Powers are at the present time extremely hard put, owing to the necessity for conserving material and energy essential to the successful conduct of the war, to meet even a portion of the China demand for home products and this notwithstanding the unsettled state of the country.

It may be presumed that to offset possible acquisition by Japan of the bulk of China's principle industries, concessions and future possibilities—the special spheres of interest thus established necessitating to a large extent control of the government—foreign intervention should be urged, but if back of the movement is the motive to despoil China for the benefit of foreign interests, then it were far better and more in keeping with present time principles of right against might that opposition to Japan's probable designs, actuate Allied efforts rather than the disposition to ill gotten gains.

It would seem, however, that neither of these possible conclusions as to prospective foreign intervention may be considered chiefly instrumental in launching the movement. If sincerity of purpose is to be undoubted it is certain that foreign intervention would be agreed to for no other reason than that of assisting China to put her house in order. That the present out look of settling from within the many difficulties that obstruct clean and progressive government, is hopeless, cannot be gainsaid. To those familiar with the inner workings of the present Chinese government and those of the past, reference need only be made to the activities of one Nishihara in Peking, the Opium Scandal, the inauguration of a fake Parliament, the hopelessness of the struggle between the North and the South, the power that a military following gives to those who seek authority; to realize the utter impossibility of the Chinese people to extricate themselves from the slough of ruin. No matter how ardently patriotic the small gathering of would-be saviors may be, their hands are tied by reason of the doubt in which their motives are considered by their fellow countrymen. Coupled with lack of moral support these patriots are in dire need of funds to purchase physical support.

What then is there left to do? It is obviously necessary that all impedimenta to the successful growth of China be removed, that is if she is to play a part in world progress as she must. It has been demonstrated that this cannot be done from within. It therefor devolves upon those from without to bring about the

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essential result. As a proof that success may be assured, it is necessary only to point out those existing monuments to foreign supervision, the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Salt Gabelle, to say nothing of the many successful foreign enterprises in China such as the Peking Syndicate, the Standard Oil Company, the British-American Tobacco Company. None of these would have merited consideration as organizations in the sense that the countries represented by the foreigners employed therein and, of greater importance, the country in which they were working would benefit not at all if they were under the absolute control and supervision of the Chinese.

With the exception of Japan it would appear to be impossible for the Allied Powers to intervene when their complete resources and activities are devoted to successful prosecution of the war but a far-sighted policy of intervention, involving as it will, complete suppression of the subtle and harmful German activities in China, affective to a certain extent in the final issue of the war in that support of an organized and sympathetic Ally would be the outcome, should form the motive to secure the result. It is more than probable that intervention need not be backed by armed force, for the reason that the majority of Chinese would welcome any sincere and disinterested action for the purpose of establishing the country on a sound basis. The setting aright of Cuba by the United States after which that country was left to govern itself, is already a good example of disinterestedness, helpful in preventing stupid and uncalled for opposition. Fanatical opposition, which it may be presumed is inevitable, ought not to be of such proportions as to cause anxiety. It could easily be suppressed by the armed forces already lodged in the country and in such a manner as to remove all possibility of arousing the ire of the most sensitive.

The trump card in favor of foreign intervention is that it will "save the face" of the contending parties, forcing them as it will to gracefully give way together, and not to each other as would otherwise have happened at some future time.

The success of foreign intervention in China is dependent on the firm establishment of right against might in Europe and America and in view of the certainty that success will crown the efforts of the Allies in their attempt to overthrow Germany's evil design of forcing "Kultur" on the rest of mankind, it is likewise certain that foreign intervention in China would meet with the success due to the splendid and disinterested motives that would undoubtedly prompt such action.

Peking, September 12, 1918.

06-100

Influence of Oriental Life on Western Women

"POISON: A True Story of Yokohama," is the title of an interesting story by W. B. Mason in the September issue of the *New East*, (British owned) Tokio, that will doubtless be widely read, both for the intensely interesting story of a wife who went astray and also for the author's most interesting reflections upon the effect of life in the Orient upon Western women, part of which comment is here reproduced:

"There is something free and easy about life in the Far East, an unconventionality, which is one of its few charms, but which to the wicked and to the foolish becomes an occasion for all kinds of wrong-doing. Life among people of different customs and of a different moral code is first a shock and then a demoralization to a mind unprepared by knowledge and without the ballast of philosophy. The sight of so many naked people, of the crude facts of animal humanity everywhere exposed, occasions something more than a surprise or a smile to a foreign girl, used, as so many girls are, to confuse decency with morality and both with religion. The unmistakeable evidence of the Yoshiwara pulls away the veil which has hidden from her understanding the greediness of sex in the men with whom she has played and talked and danced. Finally, the continual lying, spying and whispering which seem to be a part of servant life in the Far East produce in reaction a furtiveness, a callousness and a suspiciousness of evil among some of those who employ them. Many women become stronger and wiser through living in the Far East; but very few become sweeter and more charming in character.

"The life of a European or American woman in Japan is a trying one. The men have their offices to go to; but time hangs heavy in the houses on the Bluff. There is little relaxation. There is little new to see or hear; always the same gossip. There is little which makes life bright and charming; only occasionally the theater and concerts; no restaurants or shops, as at home; small possibility of feeling smart, up-to-date and proud of oneself. For new clothes act as a tonic to woman's nature. Used in moderation they prevent mental depression and degradation of spirit. But in the Far East there is nothing new. The materials arrive seasick and unfresh. They have been chosen for the Far East, for customers too distant to complain. They have been violated by Customs officials: they have lost their bloom. As for the styles, there are no discreet conferences in dressmakers' sanctums: the magic words 'From Paris yesterday' are never heard. Instead there is a weary fingering of fashion plate books a month old already; a

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heart-rending battle with a Chinese tailor who says 'Can do' but can't; delays and disappointments; and a final blossoming into a skimped misfit which is hatefully similar to that worn by a dozen fellow sufferers who patronize the same couturier.

"Then there is the gossip of a little county town, acerbated by the bitterness of exile. No action escapes remark. No word remains unechoed. The thirst for news is like the thirst of the Sahara. Friendship is easily sacrificed for the popularity of the story-monger. 'He ought to be hanged,' said Sycophantus after retailing the latest tale. 'Oh, why?' replied one of our few great ladies, 'he has given us something new to talk about.'

"There are strong-minded women in the Far East who take to study or to a hobby of some kind in order to supply intellectual oxygen. There are others who float like logs down the stream of daily duties. There have been some who took lovers. Mrs. Carew joined this class. She still nursed a grudge against her husband for his old infidelities; and such a grudge always suggests repayment in kind. She also had a longing to live some of those passionate scenes which appealed to her so much in fiction; and she wished to be the first woman of Yokohama in men's admiration, since she certainly considered herself the wittiest and the most attractive."

(Since the foregoing "philosophy" was written by a man, there is doubtless another side to the question, so MILLARD'S REVIEW invites a contribution from some of its many women readers on the other side of the question, "The Influence of Oriental Life Upon Western Men").

Notes from Peking

The family of Hsu Shih-chang, the President-elect, arrived in Peking from Tientsin on Monday on a special train.

D. C. Rogers, third secretary of the American Legation at Peking, has gone to Vladivostock on official business.

Dr. Charles Packard, instructor in biology of the Peking Union Medical College, arrived in the Capital last week.

A notice has been posted in the lobby of the Peking Pavilion stating that "Enemy subjects are prohibited in this theater."

The Consular Body at Vladivostock has lodged a protest with the Japanese authorities against the issue of gold notes by the Bank of Chosen.

A robbery took place on the through train from Shanhaikwan to Peking last Sunday. A lady's purse containing jewelry amounting to $10,000 was stolen.

General Han Lim-chun has been appointed Military Attache to the Chinese Legation at Washington, according to the *Chin Chun Pao*. The news lacks confirmation.

T. S. Wei, secretary to Director-General Hsiung Hsi-ling, was appointed chief of the General Affairs Department of the Grand Canal Improvement Board yesterday.

A runaway German prisoner was recently arrested at the Pukow station of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. He has been brought up to Peking under an escort and handed over to the Ministry of War.

Robert Young, editor and proprietor of the *Japan Chronicle*, Kobe, and Mrs. Young have arrived in Peking for a brief visit. Mr. Young is a well-known British journalist in Japan. He will visit interesting historical places in the Chinese Capital.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank D. Gamewell of Shanghai are visiting in Peking and are guests of Dr. W. T. Hobart of the Methodist Mission. Dr. Gamewell is head of the missionary educational association of China, with its headquarters at Shanghai.

Three Japanese destroyers, the *Ouranami*, the *Isonami* and the *Ayanami*, each mounting six guns, arrived in Tientsin on September 11 and anchored off the Japanese Concession. Several officers who arrived on the destroyers are now visiting in Peking.

The engagement of Miss Wetterlundh to W. R. Giles has been announced. Miss Wetterlundh has been engaged for some time in Red Cross work in Russia, and Mr. Giles is the Peking correspondent of the *Peking & Tientsin Times* and the *Chicago Daily News*.

Prince Tokugawa, chairman of the House of Peers of Japan, intended to visit his son, Mr. Tokugawa, second secretary of the Japanese Legation, in Peking this week, but owing to the illness of the Princess his departure from Tokio has been postponed

Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has addressed a scholarly-worded telegram to the President complaining against the revival of the opium traffic. Much attention has been caused by the telegram in Peking, as Mr. Chang is a well-known scholar in China.

F. C. Hitchcock, vice-president of the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company, left the Capital for America on September 11. He intends to return to China by Christmas. T. J. N. Gatrell, representative of the American International Corporation, will be appointed to take charge of the interests of the Siems-Carey Company in China.

Rev. Philip Allen Swartz, graduate of Lafayette College and of the Union Theological Seminary, who was for four years travelling secretary for the Students Volunteer Movement and assistant to Dr. Wilson Merle-Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of New York, has been appointed by the Peking Union Medical Hospital as director of religious work.

The International Sleeping Car Co. announces that with the exception of one passenger train daily, all trains between Antung and Fusan are now suspended for a few weeks, so that passengers to Japan by rail should allow themselves an extra few days to complete their journey. The movement of the Japanese troops to Manchuria is the cause of the suspension of train service.

Paul P. Whitham, Trade Commissioner of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce, is now visiting Tientsin. He is making a study of transportation facilities in China for the American government and will remain in this country for two years. His findings will be published by the U. S. Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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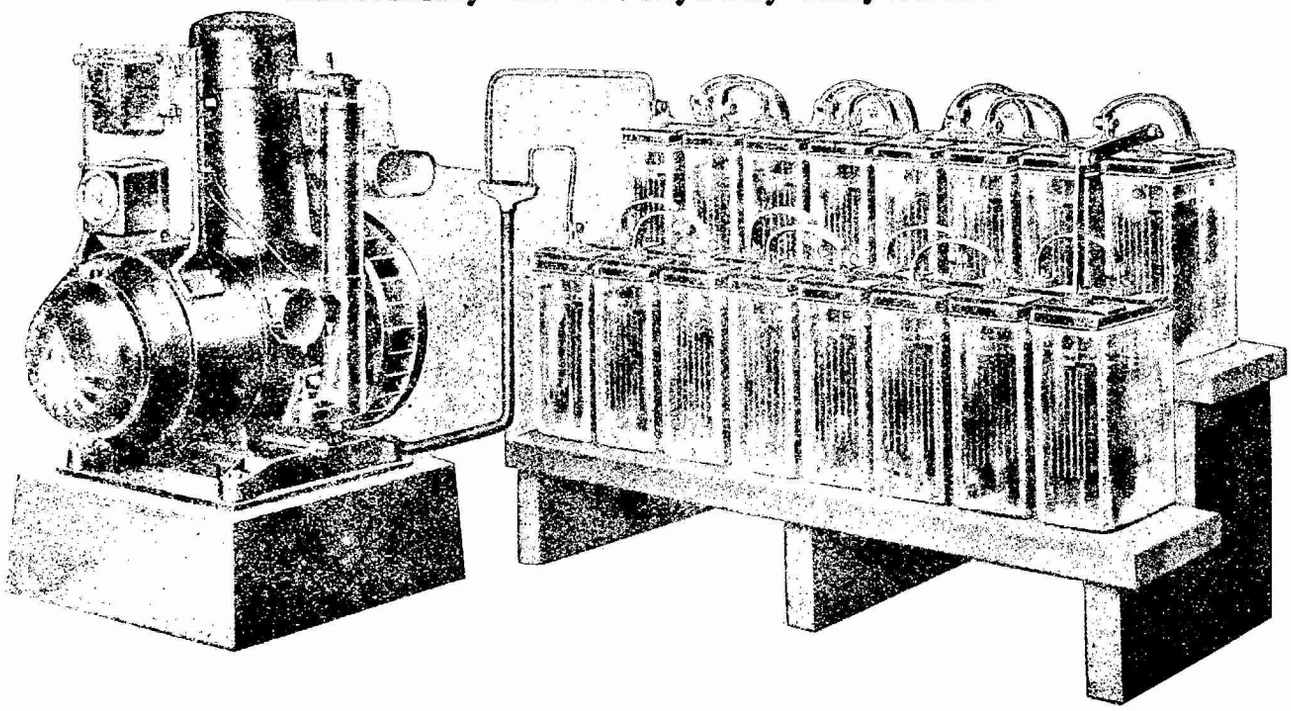

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STRUCTURAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES.

Dr. R. B. Teusler, head of the American Red Cross medical work in Siberia, reports that the situation has been entirely changed through the collapse of the Bolsheviks and General Gaida's success in breaking through to the East. General Gaida has asked the American Red Cross to assume charge of the medical service for the entire Czech army for service on the Eastern front and this proposal has been referred to Washington for decision.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, according to the local press has sent a telegram to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway. Dr. Koo says that the American government is greatly interested in the question of the control over the Chinese Eastern Railway. It has been suggested that the railway in question should be put in the hands of the American Railway Commission for the time being.

The executive committee of the American Association of North China has appointed a committee for the Liberty Loan drive, composed of the following: J. E. Baker, chairman; Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Dr. Robert Coltman, C. R. Bennett, Hollington K. Tong, S. S. Young, T. C. Sun, L. J. Porter, J. M. Gibb, D. W. Edwards and A. H. Baer, secretary. The first meeting of the committee was called by the chairman for Monday afternoon, September 16, in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Dr. Davidson Black, assistant professor of anatomy at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, has been appointed by the Union Medical College professor of embryology and neurology. After graduation from the Medical Department of the University of Toronto, Dr. Black received special training under Prof. Herrick in Chicago, Prof. Eliott Smith in Manchester, and Prof. Kotters in Amsterdam. He is now with the Canadian troops as captain in the medical corps and will probably be unable to come to Peking until after the close of the war.

The British Minister, Sir John Jordan, has requested the Chinese government to sanction the exportation of animal fodder from China. It is understood that a large quantity of such fodder is needed at the front and the British Government is anxious to ship it to France through Chingwangtao and Tsingtao. The Chinese government had referred this matter to the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and the Customs Administration for consideration. Sir John also requests that likin and other taxes on the exportation of such fodder be exempted.

On Monday evening Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, gave a dinner to more than forty prominent Chinese and foreigners in the Central Park at Peking. Among those present were J. V. A. MacMurray, American Charge d'Affaires, Joseph Ripley, chief engineer of the Board, T. J. N. Gatrell, Mr. Bucknan, auditor of the Board, Dr. Dennis, Dr. Willoughby, Dr. Ferguson, Dr. Robert Coltman, Dr. Tenney and Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Peking University. Practically all the members of the Chinese-American Society, which was recently formed, were present. Mr. Hsiung was temporary chairman at the inauguration meeting of the society.

Peking, September 14, 1918.

Who's Who in China

General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of the Province of Chihli.

General Tsao Kun, a member of the Peiyang party, is considered the most hopeful candidate for the next Vice-Presidency of China. He is now fifty-seven years of age, and a native of Chihli. He has six brothers, one of whom is civil governor of the same province.

Thirty-five years ago, the present military governor of Chihli was a common soldier. He was sent to the Military School by his immediate chief on account of his good conduct and commanding personality. In 1890 he graduated from the school, and as he proved himself to be a good scholar, was engaged to be teacher of the same institution. Five years later General Tsao Kun was appointed director of the soldiers' training school at Shiao Chan, where the late President Yuan Shih-kai trained a modern army for the Manchu Court and where the present Prime Minister, Tuan Chi-jui, was one of the three chief lieutenants in supervising the training of the soldiers, the other two being President Feng and General Wang Shih-cheng, former Prime Minister. After the Boxer rising in 1900, when the Court realized the importance of maintaining a powerful army, Tieh Liang, a famous Manchu general, invited General Tsao Kun to assist him in the training of new troops at Paotingfu, the capital city of Chihli. One year later, General Tsao Kun was promoted to be the commander of a regiment, and had 1,500 soldiers under his control.

In 1902 General Tsao Kun was promoted from the office of regimental commander to that of brigade commander. Then he had over 3,000 under his command. Soon afterwards he was made a full general by Tieh Liang, who had great confidence in him.

In 1903 General Tsao Kun was sent to Mukden as a division commander controlling 10,000 soldiers, where he stayed for almost two years. In 1905 he was transferred

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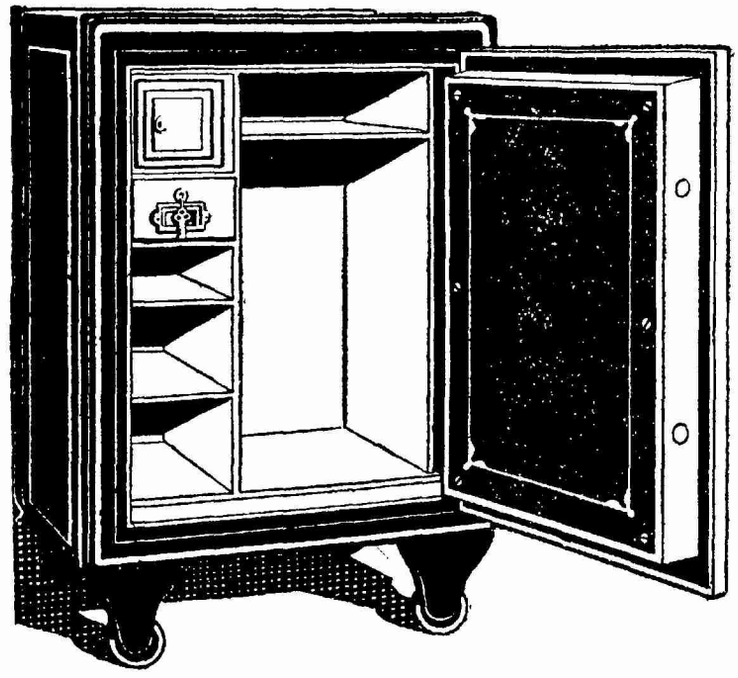

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to Kirin, and his troops accompanied him thither, where he was stationed until 1911, when the first revolution broke out and he was ordered to proceed to Lanchow, east of Tangshan in Chihli, to fight the revolutionists. Upon the complete suppression of the rebellion General Tsao was ordered to Shansi, where he defeated the revolutionary troops and re-captured the provincial capital. In recognition of his services he was transferred to Yochow in Hunan and appointed commander-in-chief of all the troops on the upper course of the Yangtzekiang, namely from Szechuen to Hupeh.

In 1915, when General Tsao Ao, the restorer of the Republic, raised a rebellion in Szechuen opposing the imperialistic movement of Yuan Shih-kai to make himself Emperor, General Tsao Kun was sent to fight him. After the failure of the movement and the consequent death of he late President, he returned to Chihli and was made military governor of that province.

In 1917 General Tsao Kun was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops in Hunan and Hupeh to fight the South. Several months ago he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the troops in Szechuen, Kwangfung, Hunan and Hupeh. It was his troops who re-captured Chinchow and Hsiangyang in Hupeh, and Yochow and Changsha in Hunan five months ago from Southern hands. He has now under his command over three divisions of veteran troops, some of whom are stationed at the Hunan front.

General Tsao Kun, according to those who know him, is straightforward.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

September 12. The Franco-American forces in the Verdun sector commence a big attack on a front of 12 miles south and 8 miles west of St. Mihiel; they advance at some points to a depth of 8 miles, capturing Thiaucourt, Pannes and Nonsard, and reaching the western outskirts of Dommartin.——British troops capture Attily, Vermand and Vendelles and progress in the western outskirts of Holnon Wood; westward of Havrincourt they cross the Canal du Nord and establish themselves on the western bank eastward and northward of Moeuvres.——Englishs troops capture Trescault, east of Havrincourt Wood, and the old British trench-lines eastwards and northwards of that village; northward of the Bapaume-Cambrai road they complete, after sharp fighting, the capture of Moeuvres.——Westward of St. Quentin the French, cooperating with the British, advance to the Holnon-Savy road, occupying the village of Savy.

September 13. The Americans completely outflank the St. Mihiel salient and the railways from Verdun to Commercy and from Toul to Nancy are now open to Allied traffic.

September 14. The French launch a fresh attack on both sides of the Ailette and between the Aisne and the Vesle, north of the Aisne advancing between 1 to 2 miles, thus threatening the west flank of the Chemin des Dames and endangering Laon.——In the St. Mihiel sector the Americans have liberated over 150 square miles of territory and taken over 15,000 prisoners.——South of St. Quentin the French advance to the outskirts of Fontaine-les-Clercs; southeast of the Oise they capture the plateau eastwards of Vauxaillon.

September 15. On the left bank of the Mieuse the Americans advance their lines from 1 to 2 miles, capturing the towns of Vilcey and Norroy; Metz is under long range gunfire.——The British capture Maissemy, northwestward of St. Quentin.

September 16. North of the Aisne the French occupy Hill 169, which dominates Vailly and the head of the Sancy and Jouy valleys.——On the Salonika front the reorganized Serbian army, in cooperation with the French, launch an offensive against the Bulgarians; they carry the whole of the enemy positions on a front of 15 kilometers and capture Teak, Votrinik and Dobriholie, 3 strongly fortified Bulgarian towns.——The French continue their attacks northeast and east of Sancy and, despite the resistance of the enemy, advance a kilometer on a front of 4 kilometers.

SIBERIA

September 11. A message from Moscow states that the White Guards are in revolt against the Bolsheviks at Assamas, in the government of Nijni-Novgorod.

September 12. The Japanese Staff at Vladivostock announces that Japanese gunboats landed an armed party at Nicholaievsk and disarmed all the Soviet forces in the town.

September 14. The Russian Legation at Teheran establishes business relations with the new Baku, Trans-Caspian government and also the Omsk government on the basis of an All-Russian Union and the pursuance of the struggle conjointly with the Allies against the Turks and Germans.

September 15. General Sirovi, Commander of the Russian and Czecho-Slovak forces in west Siberia, telegraphs to General Gaida, the Czech Commander, that a dangerous situation is developing on the Volga front owing to German pressure and unless the Allied forces are immediately moved to the Volga front the Allied cause in Russia will receive a fatal set back.

September 18. Martial law is proclaimed at Vladivostock by the Russian Military Authorities acting in agreement with the Allies.——Owing to the overwhelming pressure of the Red Guards, the Czecho-Slovak and Russian forces evacuate Simbirsk and retire to the left bank of the Volga in complete order.

September 19. M. Regnault, the French High Commissioner to Siberia, and M. Vologodsky, the Premier of the Omsk government, arrive at Vladivostock.

GENERAL

September 12. A report from London states that the Bolsheviks have murdered the Empress of Russia and her 4 daughters.——The French government passes a resolution in favor of an international commission, including representatives of all the Allies, to investigate the German violations of international law on the western front.——The Chief of Staff at Washington announces that American troops have arrived at Archangel.

September 13. President Wilson selects John W. Davis, the Solicitor-General for the United States,

to succeed Dr. Walter Hines Page as Ambassador to Great Britain.

September 14. The German Legation at Helsingfors declares to the Finnish government that German troops will not enter the province of Karelia if Great Britain and the other Entente Powers bind themselves to withdraw from Karelia and the Murman coast within a period to be fixed.

September 15. The Union Castle str. *Galway Castle*, bound for South Africa with 941 persons on board, including 300 women and children, was torpedoed September 12; 120 passengers and 34 of the crew are missing.

Men and Events

Frank H. King, a member of the editorial staff of the *Japan Advertiser*, Tokio, departed from Tokio, on September 13 for Vladivotock, where he will act as staff correspondent for the *Advertiser*. Mr. King is a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

The N.Y.K. Japanese steamship company received telegraphic advices this week that owing to political riots near Calcutta their shipping had been disturbed.

B. Atwood Robinson, president of the Chinese-American Company of Shanghai and Boston, who has been in America for the last six months, may return to Shanghai on the s. s. *Nanking*, due the first week in October.

Rt. Reverend J. H. Maloney, Bishop of Mid-China, arrived in Shanghai on September 18 from Japan. Bishop Maloney was a guest of Bishop Graves of St. John's University during his stay in Shanghai.

W. H. Avery of San Francisco, adviser to the president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Japanese steamship line, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the s. s. *Venezuela* for a general inspection of the company's business in the Far East.

D. W. Deshler, formerly purchasing agent of the Standard Oil Company, departed for Peking on September 15, where he will take the position of purchasing agent for the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Deshler has been connected with the Standard Oil Company for ten years.

The Sincere Company, a large Chinese department store in Shanghai, ran the following advertisement in the daily newspapers September 17, in regard to the closing of a bargain sale: "Friday morning our prices will return to their old level. Visit us and save your dollars for the next war loan bonds."

The Victoria Theater, a Shanghai moving picture house, has recently installed a musical instrument that combines music of the piano and about a dozen other instruments. It is an American invention and since it is the first one in the Far East it is attracting considerable attention. It is operated by Mr. Lazarus, an Indian musician.

Two thousand dollars was netted from the entertainment for the benefit of the British Red Cross given by the Shanghai Cricket Club at the Cricket Club on Wednesday evening, September 18. The grounds were appropriately decorated with flags of the Allied nations and the entertainment consisted of moving pictures, music played by the band, and dancing.

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Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, wife of Judge Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, arrived in Shanghai from Japan on Wednesday, September 18. Mrs. Lobingier has been on an extended visit in the United States. While there she attended the annual convention of the Federated Women's Clubs of America as a representative from the American Woman's Club of Shanghai.

On September 9, while mail was being shipped from Hankow to Shanghai on the s. s. *Suiwo*, one bag of mail was dropped in the Yangtze River. On the following day the bag was recovered at Kotien and the letters were dried out and forwarded to the addresses. Some of the mail was too damaged by water to be forwarded and was accordingly returned to the sender.

In celebration of the American victory at St. Mihiel flags of all of the Allied nations were put up in Shanghai on September 18. The American flag could be seen floating from the Custom House signal tower on the Bund and on the top of the Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient building on Nanking Road. All of the business houses, hotels, residences and the boats in harbor flew the flags of the Allied nations for this occasion.

Roads And Railroads In China

CHINA is often called the land of wonderful possibilities, and the truth of this statement is nowhere more apparent than in the transportation situation. Here is a land with an area of one and a third million square miles, a population of approximately 400,000,000 and only 6,000 miles of railroad, or less than one mile to each 50,000 people. In comparison, the United States, measured by population, has one mile of railway to every 360 persons; and Australia one mile of railway to every 250 inhabitants. Measured on a basis of territory, the United Kingdom has one mile of railway to 11 square miles of territory as against three-tenths of a mile of railway to every 100 square miles of territory in China. The *Railway Age*, quoting from a series of articles published by *Engineering* of London, gives some interesting sidelights on Chinese roads and railroads.

While almost the entire Chinese Republic is suffering from a lack not only of railroads but all other methods of transportation as well, probably the most urgent demand comes from that territory known as the Great Plain. In area this tract is about 210,000 square miles. It supports a population of 132,000,000, or a little less than one-third of the entire population of China. The provinces comprising it are Anhwei, Honan, Hupeh, Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu and Northern Chekiang. These provinces have a population of 625 persons to the square mile, the most densely populated territory in the world. The mineral wealth of this region should furnish sufficient reason for its development. Practically the whole of the western portion is one vast coal field with smaller coal fields in central Shantung and northern Chihli. As good measure a bountiful nature has added other mineral wealth such as ironstone, gold and silver. Within the same area wheat, maize, oats, tea, rice and silk are raised.

Communication of any sort over this immense area is very poor. The separate provinces are like watertight bulkheads in a vessel, each entirely shut off from the one adjoining. There may be famine in one province, plenty in another and no means of communication between the two. While almost one-half of the railway mileage of China lies within this territory, it is equivalent to only one mile of railroad for every 127 square miles of territory.

Water transportation in the Great Plain is confined largely to the Yangtze river, which forms its southern boundary. The Yangtze is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Hankow, 600 miles from its mouth. Above Hankow navigation is made difficult by shallow water and rapids. Small river steamers, however, run between Hankow and Ichang throughout the year and between Ichang and Chungking when water permits.

Handicapped then by lack of adequate water transportation Hankow should be connected by rail with Chengtu, the capital of the very rich province of Szechuan. Another line of railroad should link up the provinces of Shansi and Shensi with the capital of the isolated province of Kansu.

South of the Yangtze the country is less populous and more mountainous except in the province of Fukien. Railway construction in this region is less needed and would prove more expensive. The Great Plain can be developed at less cost and offers greater returns.

China is only beginning to meet her need of modern roads. Aside from courier roads Chinese roads are mostly footpaths. The upkeep of a road is made dependent upon the village through which it passes, the officials of the village being made the judges of what are "necessary repairs." As a result no real road maintenance has been attempted for centuries, and only in dry weather are these village roads fit for use. Over them goods are transported by such primitive forms of conveyance as muleback, donkeyback, and wheelbarrow. North of the Yangtze the cart is used and with this vehicle the Chinese farmer loads about a ton of goods. As the cart has a narrow two-inch tire this quickly adds to the disrepair of the road over which it passes.

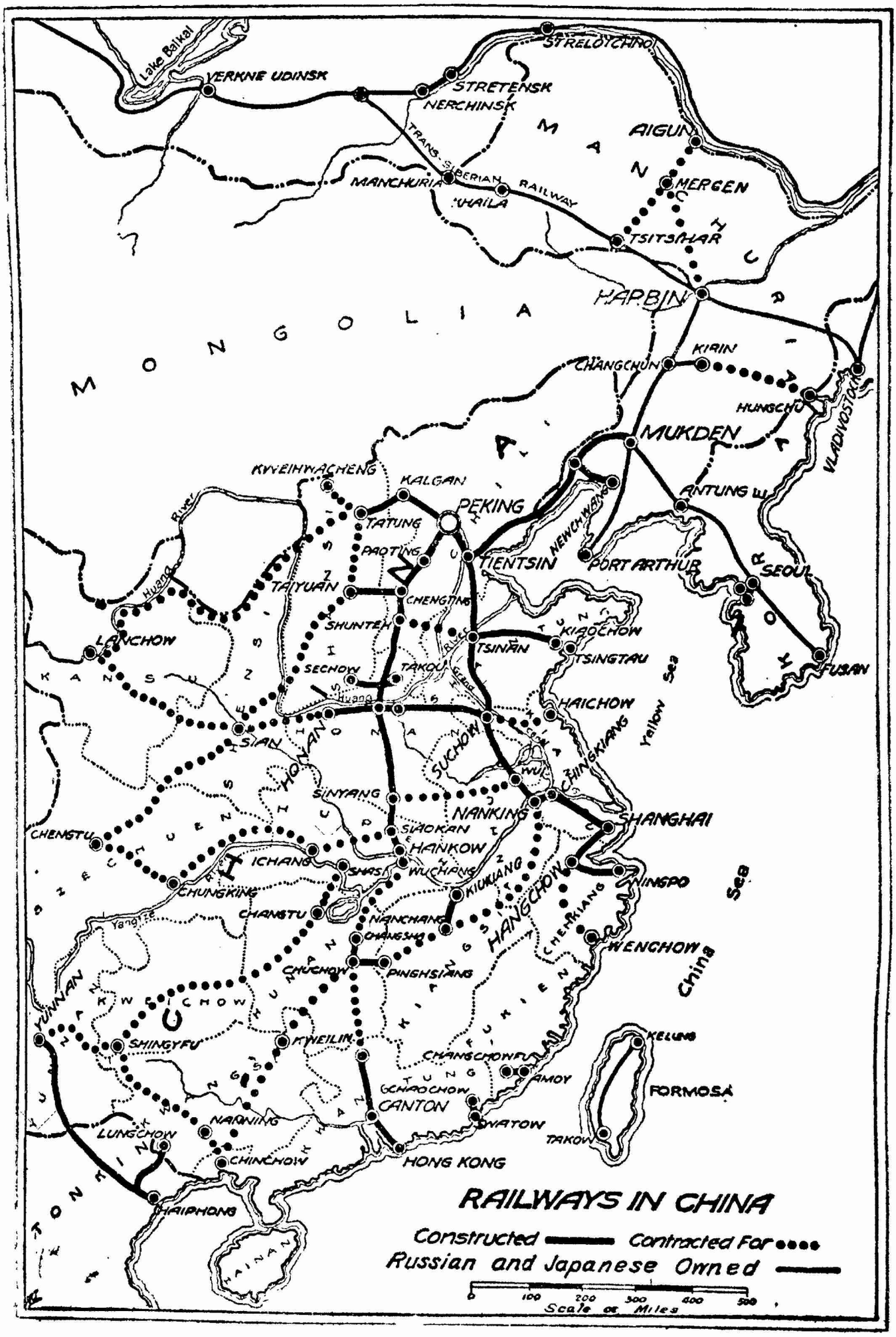
The wheelbarrow is another form of conveyance even more destructive of Chinese roads. It is usually unevenly loaded up to about 800 pounds and with a tire width of 1¼ inches it does more than its part in cutting up the road. The Chinese wheelbarrow will seat 4 people, and costs the passenger about 4 cents a mile. It is trundled all day long by a coolie for the munificent sum of 12 to 16 cents.

It is interesting to note the cost of the various kinds of conveyance in China. The charge per ton per mile by cart is from $.04 to $.08; by boat from $.002 to $.004; by wheelbarrow, from $.04 to $.12; by mule, $.06; and by railway, $.004.

When we consider that labor cost is about one-tenth that of Europe, transportation in China is expensive, uncertain, and except on the railways, which are far too few, incapable of handling any large volume of traffic.

What China needs first of all is roads which can be used as feeders for standard gauge railroads. In building these China will follow the example of European nations which in developing overseas possessions have built roads to tax districts not prosperous enough to support a railway. Roads could be built on the Great Plain at an average cost of $6,000 per mile. By using the present income of the railroad 800 miles of road could be built each year. If roads were built preparatory to railroad building at a later date in the hill country south of the Yangtze river, the mineral wealth of Yunnan province could be properly developed. At present this province is dependent on mule and coolie transportation, which is far from satisfactory.

With good roads and motor-transportation aided by the government, it is estimated that freight could be carried for six mills a ton. It would be easy to secure good motor truck drivers and mechanics at a cost of 22 cents to 30 cents an hour. Easy access to existing railway zones would have a high educational value, stimulate trades now fast dying out, make an end to famine and stop brigandage. If the Chinese government wishes to confer a real and lasting benefit upon its people it can make no better beginning than to embark upon a policy of road building.—*From "Finance."*


Lake Baikal
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STRETENSK
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TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
CHANGCHUN
KIRIN
HUNGCHU
VLADIVOSTOK
MUKDEN
KWEIHWACHENG
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
NEWCHWANG
TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
TATUNG
PAOTING
TAIYUAN
CHENGTING
SHUNTEH
TSINAN
KIAOCHOW
TSINGTAU
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China Sea
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
YUNNAN
KWEICHOW
SHINGYFU
KWEILIN
KELUNG
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
FORMOSA
CANTON
SWATOW
TAKOW
NANNING
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
HAIPHONG
TONKIN
HAINAN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Govenment in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $457,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

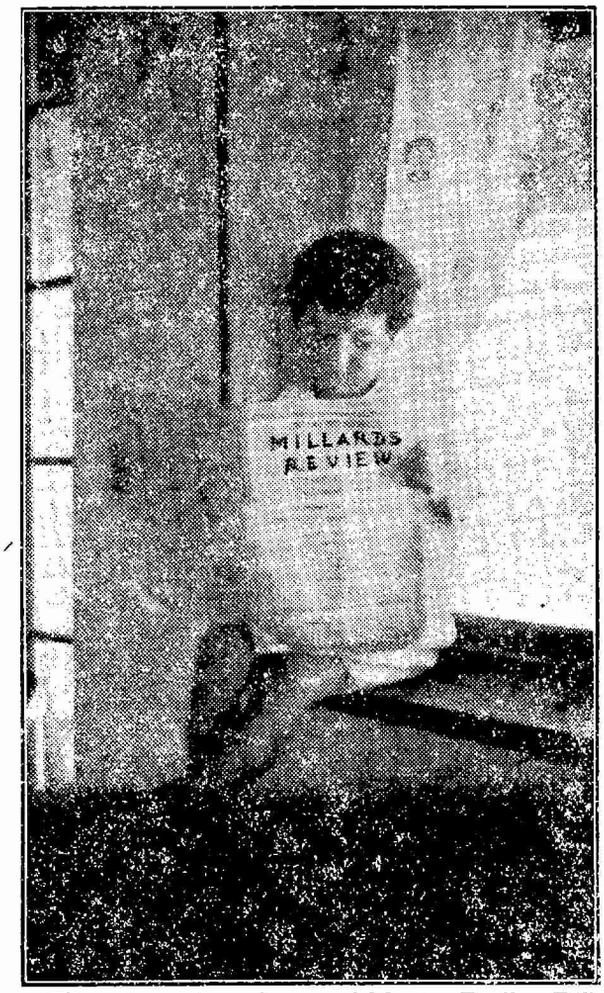
Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

06-110

Nelson T. Johnson, United States Consul-in-Charge, has been ordered to report at Washington, D. C., according to instructions received at Shanghai on September 13. Consul-General Sammons is expected to arrive here early in October, when Mr. Johnson will leave for the United States. W. R. Dorsey, former Deputy Consul-General at Shanghai, has been named as Administrative Consul. Mr. Dorsey was in Shanghai from January, 1907, until the fall of 1912. He was then assigned to the American Consulate at Jarez de Frontera, Spain, and has since served in Tripoli and Rangoon. He is now stationed at Quebec. Mr. Dorsey will take up his duties here December 1.

Our Youngest Reader



The above is a picture of Master Dudley Dilley, son of Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Dilley of the China Medical Board, Rockefeller Foundation, Peking. He is five years of age and surely qualifies as the youngest among the thousands of readers of MILLARD'S REVIEW in all parts of China and the Far East. The picture was taken by C. B. Malone of Tsing Hua College, Peking, while at Peitaiho this summer.

Standard Oil Company Brings Suit for "Commandeering" of Launch

On September 18 the Standard Oil Company of New York, through its local manager of China, W. C. Sprague, began action in the British Police Court of Shanghai against Ellis Isaac Ezra and Judah I. Ezra as follows: For that they on the 10th day of September, 1918, unlawfully and corruptly did give to one Yung Lao-hung, a servant of the Standard Oil Company of

New York, the sum of Mex. $200 as an inducement or reward for permitting them, the said Ellis I. Ezra and Judah I. Ezra, to make use of the launch s. s. *Meifoo IV*, the property of the Standard Oil Company, for their own purposes, without the knowledge or consent of the company, contrary to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1896. Defendants were also charged for that they, on the 10th day of September, 1918, together with divers other persons, did unlawfully and maliciously conspire amongst themselves wrongfully to seize and take away the launch s. s. *Meifoo IV*, the property of the Standard Oil Company, and then and there to deprive the said company of the possession of the said launch, contrary to law. S. Fessenden (Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose), with G. H. Wright (Hanson, McNeill, Jones and Wright), represented the complainant, and N. C. Home appeared for the defense.

The case lasted through two full days and resulted in the defendants being held over for a jury trial in the British Supreme Court. They were released on $15,000 bail each. The testimony of the various witnesses was highly interesting and it is to be regretted that sufficient space is not available in the REVIEW for a complete report.

S. Fessenden, counsel for the Standard Oil Company, in his summing-up statement said that Mr. Home, counsel for the Ezras, seemed to treat the taking of the launch very much as if one hired a carriage operating under a licence without taking into consideration the difference between a privately owned launch and an ordinary Chinese launch which might ply for hire on the river front. Counsel said he did not believe the defendants when they stated that they did not know that the launch was a Standard Oil Co.'s launch. If the Court would examine the evidence carefully, it would come to the same conclusion as had counsel: that they knew it was a Standard Oil Company's launch, that they hired it and intended to return it the next morning without the company knowing anything about it. Counsel pointed out the fact there was a great difference between the *Meifoo* and the other launches. She was a superior class of launch, and it would appear to any intelligent man that it would be a foreign owned property. When people went out at night, late at night, to hire a launch and they were offered a launch by an ordinary Chinese of the boatman class, it was their bounden duty to find out whether the man had the authority to take out the launch, and if they did not do that, the risk would be theirs. It was their duty to know that the people from whom they took it had the right to loan it. If a man took it without inquiry he took it at his peril. Counsel after dealing with the contention that Judah Ezra could have had nothing to do with the conspiracy because of his dull and somnolent state, said the argument that the launch was used to serve a legal process was not good inasmuch as if the Mixed Court had intended that this process should be served in the way it was done, it would have first got an official to secure an order from the company. The only question was whether or not there was conspiracy to secure a launch?

The case, as noted previously in the REVIEW, was an outgrowth of the "Baseball Scandal," with which all persons in the Far East are now thoroughly familiar. The Standard Oil Company entered into the case

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS.—With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of rincesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

through the aforementioned parties "commandeering" its launch in order to serve a summons on Eugene Chen, of the *Shanghai Gazette*, to prevent him from printing further disclosures bearing on the matter. On the trip to Woosung to serve the summons on Mr. Chen, whom the party thought was on the s. s. *China en route* to America, the launch collided with the breakwater and sank.

Chinese Women Now Have A "Ladies Home Journal"

The *Ladies' Journal*, the largest Chinese magazine issued exclusively for women, published by the Commercial Press of Shanghai, has the same interest for Chinese women as the *Ladies Home Journal* has for the American housewife. The *Ladies' Journal* was founded in 1914 by Wong Nung-jen, of the staff of the Commercial Press. It has a present circulation of more than 4,000 and is mailed to all parts of China. During the year 1916-1917 the *Ladies' Journal* was edited by a Chinese woman, Mrs. T. C. Chu, wife of the assistant manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, but the following year it was turned over to its former editor, Mr. Wong who is assisted by a staff of ten. The magazine is published entirely in Chinese, is issued monthly, illustrated and is sold for thirty cents a copy or Mex. $3.00 for a years' subscription. The main idea kept in mind by the editor is to have its contents coincide as nearly as possible with the *Ladies Home Journal* of America. The table of contents includes each month complete and continued novels, editorials, a special department, a department devoted to house-keeping, beauty talks (special emphasis being given on how to make faces finer) narration, literary, poems, and a children's department. The novels are well illustrated, and there are many feature pictures of productions of old Chinese paintings by famous Chinese artists. In the September issue of the *Ladies' Journal* an article with the pictures of the Chinese women going to America to attend the various schools appeared as a feature story. An interesting article written by a Chinese, entitled "Choice of Husbands," was contributed to the journal showing that in choosing a husband from the standpoint of the Chinese girl, one should be well acquainted with his family, character, occupation, temper, morality, views of management in the home and his ideas on general living conditions. A translation from the *Ladies Home Journal* on the "Prevention of Diseases Among Children" was reproduced for the special department, also "How to Can Your Vegetables," and an article on "The Poisonous Fly." A Chinese girl student sent in an editorial for the housekeeping department on "How to Bathe Properly." Compositions and poems are sent in for publication from all of the various girls' schools in China. The children's department, with stories for the little ones, puzzles, games and lessons for primary children holds a great interest for the readers of the younger set. One of the most modern editorials written by a woman on "Woman's Rights" for the Chinese woman appeared in the August number of the *Ladies' Journal.* The Commercial Press of Shanghai, on North Honan Road, publishes a large number of magazines, and has from 350 to 400 women employed in the different departments of the Press doing the lighter work, such as folding, pasting and stitching. They work nine hours a day with an average salary of Mex. $4.00 to $8.00 per month. A free nursery with amahs in charge is furnished for the children whose mothers are employed by the company.

American Red Cross making Supplies for Siberia

The local workrooms of the American Red Cross at 18B Kiangse Road have been making Red Cross supplies for Siberia and the Red Cross Headquarters at San Francisco during the past two months. With the additional supplies now to be made for Siberia more women will be needed for the work and all are urged to make an extra effort to report at the workrooms for service. During the past summer months the work has been carried on by a limited number of women and it is hoped that more will report regularly from now on. An executive committee meeting was held on September 16, and Mrs. H. H. Arnold reported the following supplies as having been made during the past two months: July—22,053 bandages; 200 ambulance pillows; 400 ambulance pillow slips; 2,592 pairs pyjamas; 596 gauze dressings.

August—22,555 bandages; 185 ambulance pillows; 370 pillow slips; 2,592 pairs pyjamas; 191 gauze dressings; and 1,387 sheets.

Red Cross Notes

A large shipment of Red Cross relief supplies has been sent by the American Red Cross at Washington, D. C., to Russia. A special ship was used for the purpose and the cargo was accompanied and distributed by a group of Red Cross representatives. The cargo consisted chiefly of foodstuffs, clothing and medicine for the use of the civilian population, returning prisoners and refugees of Russia. The shipment was made with the full approval of the United States government and was a gift of the American people through the American Red Cross.

A shipment of Red Cross serum to prevent wound infection has been ordered by the American Red Cross for shipment to the Red Cross commission in France. The order consists of a six months' supply of bacilli Welchi serum for the cure and prevention of the deadly gaseous gangrene, amounting to 120,000 doses. The bacilli Welchi, a small spore-bearing germ which is the cause of gangrene, was discovered by Dr. W. H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University.

Five hundred dollars was realized from the war entertainment given by the management of the Astor House Grill Rooms on Saturday, September 14. This sum will be equally divided between the American Red Cross and the British Women's Work Association. The money has been turned over to B. C. Haile, treasurer of the Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross, by C. Eddie, manager of the Astor House Grill Room.

The Federal Food Board has announced that a prominent flour merchant of New York has contributed G.$10,000 to the American Red Cross. The merchant was before the board on charges of selling flour to unlicensed dealers and selling flour at margins of profit in excess of the seventy-five cents a barrel permitted by the Food Administration. The sale represents two and one-half times the amount of the overcharges by the merchant. M. C. P.

S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North.. dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
Soochow..... dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
Wusih ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
Changchow ..... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
Tanyang ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
Chinkiang ..... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
Nanking..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
Pukow..... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	8.18	Second	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin Central.. arr.	..	16.29	Day	..	..	..	..	..
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
Peking..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
Peking..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	T.P.R.	..
Tsinanfu..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Second	..
Pukow..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56	Day	..
Nanking..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
Chinkiang ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Tanyang ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Changchow .... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Wusih ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Soochow ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. * Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
Kiangwan ..... d.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Kiangwan ..... d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Woosung Forts . a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Express R.	Local	Local
Shanghai North..... d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14 50	15.50	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	...	15.06	16.06	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..
Shanghai South..... d.	..	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	..	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.55*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..
Kashai ..... d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..
Kashing..... d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14 35	..	17.22	19.20	..
Yehzah ..... d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17 53	----	..
Changan..... d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	----	..
Hangchow ..... d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	----	..
Zahkou..... a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	----	..

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R.	Local
Zahkou ..... d.	.	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow..... d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan..... d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	8.41	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing..... d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16 52	..
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9 05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17 40	..
Lunghwa Junction..... d.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.55*	*17.23*	*18.23*	..
Shanghai South..... a.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	..
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Shanghai North..... a.	..	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou ..... arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..

Zahkou ..... dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao .... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Correspondence

"Every Man in the East Should Read It!

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Please send me your REVIEW for six months. I enclose check and hope from now on never to be without your journal. Every man in the East ought to read this well-written paper from cover to cover every week.

T. L. H.

American Presbyterian Mission, Taichow, Kiangsu, September 18, 1918.

"EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

The first step to better China lies in the education of her youth. The education, that has so long been neglected, of girls and women in China should be given close attention. It should be on a par with the male education. To bring about a reformation in education we must include a reformation in the political world, industrial world, commercial world and military world. Thus to make the coming youth a strong figure in the coming reformation he must be made independent, perfect, clean and strong in thought and this will make the future nation healthy.

FANG TWEN-SHIH

Hsaikwan, September 10, 1918.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japan, America and China

From the "Asahi," Tokio

China has now actually participated in the war by dispatching troops to Vladivostock as well as to northern Manchuria, thus fulfilling her duty as a member of the Allies. Yet, on the other hand, she is still suffering from internal strife which, under present circumstances, has little hope to be suppressed in the near future. While the Northern expeditionary troops still continue their fight against the Southerners at various points, the relations between President Feng and Premier Tuan are becoming worse daily, and it is reported that there are tendencies which are leading the Northern militarists to self-destruction. Recently, the Provisional Government of Canton issued a declaration requesting the Allied Powers for recognition of its government. It is said that the Terauchi government is now standing in an embarrassing position as regards the problem. If the Japanese government rejects the request, the world may say that Japan is always in favor of the Northern militarists, being desirous of the failure of the democratic movement in China, as she fears the spread of democratic thoughts to her own country. In consequence, the Terauchi government is helplessly and watchfully waiting, only depending upon the development of events. But under present circumstances the policy of watchful waiting can do nothing for the solution of troubles from which China is now suffering. If anyone is really sympathetic toward the present deplorable condition of the Chinese people, and desirous of solving the difficulties in order to make China able enough to fight against the common enemy of the Allies, he must take an action which is efficient enough to turn the whole situation. Under present circumstances, the best measure to be taken is first the recognition of the Canton government, and then the mediation between the South and the North. The Chinese policy of the Washington government has been greatly modified since it made up its mind to intervene in the Siberian affairs. The American government has already announced its intention of re-entering the quadruple syndicate with the view to help Chinese finance and enable China to fight on the side of the Allies. What will be the next step to be taken by the American government? No one can foretell it at present. Yet at least it is evident that America is especially enthusiastic about the unification of Chinese politics. Judging from this, it is quite possible that America may take the initiative in the recognition of the Southern government and then try to become the mediator between the South and the North. In fact the Japanese government must carefully study the situation and must take a definite measure to change the whole situation in China. If Japan still hesitates to do this she may find herself sometimes in the future helpless and despised in the Far Eastern politics.

Chances for Compromise

From the "Peking Leader," (Chinese-owned)

For our own part we believe that there is every cause for encouragement, and the country is perhaps nearer a settlement to-day than it has ever been before. The South, it is true, has formally repudiated last week's election in Peking, but this is directed more at the machinery which put him in power than at the identity of the distinguished statesman whose record even under the old *regime* has always been that of an efficient, clean-handed and progressive official. Besides, Mr. Hsu's telegrams to the provinces especially the second one which is translated to-day, shows most clearly that he, too, really feels for the people, the country and the republic as a member of the Entente Allies as well as of the international circle. Surely, it cannot be suggested that the South will not treat sincerely with a President-elect who means to be a patriot and true republican.

Of course, if the Canton Parliament will also elect Mr. Hsu as the new President, everything will then be smooth sailing. But it seems that such a desideratum will not be easily achieved, since the South prefers to adhere to strictly consitutional principles and methods of procedure. Under the circumstances we suggest that both the Peking and Canton parliaments should each nominate a select committee from its own members to meet together and revise jointly the old parliamentary organization laws—*i.e.*, of the existing Provisional Constitution. Then let both parliaments be dissolved and a new parliament elected according to these revised laws.

Legally speaking, both the Canton and Peking parliaments are unconstitutional—the one because it is time expired, and the other because it is not elected by the whole country. If so, there is everything to recommend a joint revision of the old parliamentary organization laws, since that is reputed as the main bone of contention, and the formal election of a properly legal and constitutional legislative body. Since Hsu Shih-

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chang is the nominee of the North, he will again be elected by his supporters in this new parliament. As for the South, it seems only human nature to reward the man who has brought peace and order out of chaos and anarchy by also formally endorsing his nomination in the selfsame legislature.

Time is fleeting, in all conscience this country has already frittered away enough of valuable time. If she is not to go under in the whirlpool of world politics, *suppose the European War should terminate to-morrow*, the leaders on both sides must really get together and save the nation while there is time and a nation to save. Therefore, *do it now before it is too late.* And, above all, let it not be said that there are no patriots among those who are responsible for the present state of affairs or its continuance

The Retirement of Tuan

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao," Shanghai

The new President has been elected and Tuan Chi-jui has decided to retire. Those who know how to act all agree that it is time for Tuan to retire so that he may rest. Political confusion has reached the highest level, only a new successor would be able to wind up business for a new start. For the sake of the Republic as well as for Tuan Chi-jui himself we are of the view that the best course for Tuan to take is to retire without delay. What then has caused certain people to urge him to remain? We are greatly supris-ed at the attempts of Lung Chi-kuang to secure the support of other military governors to force Tuan Chi-jui to remain. Tuan has made a failure of his war policy. He should retire just for this. But it was the military governors who made Tuan's efforts a failure by their indifference. Now why they now try to retain him after failing to uphold him, this is what we want to know. The advice of the military governors is therefore a mere formality to save Tuan's face and nothing more.

Many Northerners in Cantonese Government

From the Intelligence Bureau, Canton

Tsen Chun-hsuan and Lu Ying-ting, two of the seven Administrative Directors of the Military Government, did not congratulate the election of Hsu Shih-chang as the militarists and their organs have reported. They are not negotiating separately with Hsu Shih-chang or Feng Kuo-chang, as the Constitutionalists are fighting for the republican principle and the observance of law and order and not for the selfish interests of a clique and a few persons like the North. Moreover, the terms of peace shall have to be approved by the National Assembly now in session in Canton. It is also wrong to infer that the present struggle is wholly one between the North and the South. The majority of the Members of the National Assembly now in Canton, the first one properly elected by a united China, is Northern; and both the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate are Northerners. Since the cooperation of all leaders and the reorganization of the Military Government, not one or two leaders but the Administrative Council of Seven Directors with the approval of the National Assembly may conclude peace. Mr. Tsen and General Lu have once and again declared their support for constitutionalism and their active part in the Military Government is a clear evident of their sincerity towards the Provisional Constitutional as the supreme law of the land.

"Why this Disorganization?"

From the "Osaka Mainichi"

Cables are delayed. Telephones are in disorder. Posts are slow in delivery. Police stations are understaffed. Railway transportation is in the most deplorable condition. Why all this?

If you want to find the cause, go to government offices, courts of law or police stations. There you will find officials or staffs, who are tired of life, pale-faced, with the appearance of innutrition. If you are kind enough to give your ear for a moment to what they say, you will hear the following story:

"Our salaries are too low. Also we receive no bonus. It is impossible for us to make both ends meet.

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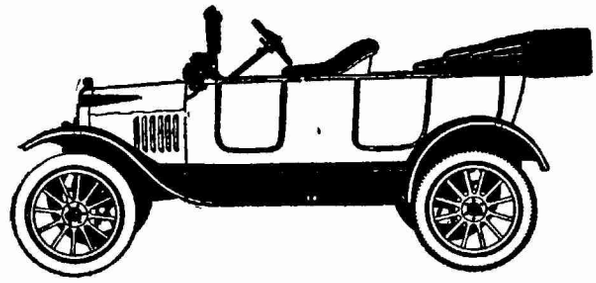

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Many of our able comrades have left us or are daily leaving to go into business circles, to be paid twice or three times more. If we should degrade ourselves into the workman class, we would perhaps be able to get better pay. But our physical strength and the idea of dignity prevent us from doing so. People know our hard condition and there are very few newcomers. In this way our offices are daily understaffed, while our working hours are increased. In the evening we are literally tired out and we curse ourselves and all others. You are wrong to blame us for disorganization. We are human beings as you are. If we are cut we bleed. But don't you think that this is really very serious? Suppose all good men are gone from the government circles, all the public institutions are daily more disorganized, what will the result be? Before you blame us, you should make investigation into our condition by yourselves. The government is not the business of our own, but actually it is of yours."

The First Agricultural Lecture Train in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

The first agricultural demonstration and lecture train in China departed from the Chienmen station at Peking on September 13, loaded with the best seeds for grains, cotton and other plants, other agricultural products and farming implements and easy-reading pamphlets for distribution among farmers along the Peking-Hankow Railway. It will stop at thirty-five main stations to demonstrate modern methods of agriculture, lecture on them and answer questions of a nature puzzling to Chinese farmers.

A band composed of poor children is accompanying the train for the entertainment of the population of rural districts. Tong Yau-hang, a returned student from America, is the principal lecturer, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has given him several assistants to make the mission a success. The lecture train will tour the country between Peking and Hankow for two full months, and if Mr. Tong considers it necessary to extend the time, permission will be granted by the railway authorities.

A farewell tiffin at the Kin-Han Railway Restaurant at Chienmen station was given by Dr. C. C. Wang, managing director of the Railway. Among the guests present were Mr. Yeh, Vice-Minister of Communications, Mr. Chiang, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and a number of department chiefs of these two Ministries and the railway itself. After visiting the exhibition cars and having their photographs taken, the first Agricultural Demonstration and Lecture Train in China was despatched on its journey.

Large character circulars announcing the arrival of the agricultural train at various districts have been posted along the railway line between Peking and Hankow. Such a train in itself is a novelty. Although China is an agricultural nation, her farmers have always been dependent entirely upon " Heaven " and " Earth " for good crops. Whenever they reap a good harvest they consider it good luck, and poor crops the reverse.

Good farming lands are gradually being transformed into what the Chinese call "stone lands." In sending this agricultural train to tour different farming districts, the railway authorities intend to open up to farmers a new agricultural prospect and teach them the necessity of scientific farming and the use of productive and selected seeds. It is their plan to send such trains, loaded with modern farming implements, in future if this one proves a success. Assistance of foreign importers may then be solicited, as the work will be mutually beneficial. Through such practical means, foreign importers can promote the sale of their farming machinery, while, by the use of it, farmers will be able to double the yield of their soil. The railways will also come in for their share of profits in increased traffic.

Local authorities of the provinces of Chihli, Honan and Hupeh have all been instructed by the Central government to urge the farmers in their territory to assemble at main stations and wait for the arrival of the lecture train and inspect the agricultural demonstrations and lantern slides and hear lectures which will be worded in a simple manner so that illiterate countrymen can understand them without difficulty. Thousands of copies of a pamphlet written in easy Wenli dialect, giving detailed information on the questions of fertilization and forestation, have been printed by the Peking-Hankow Railway and will be distributed. Selected seeds will be given to farmers who want them. In one compartment of the train are exhibited grain samples, Chinese and foreign, which all will be permitted to inspect with the object of impressing upon them the possibility of modern methods of farming for rice, millet, cotton and other plants. Lectures will be divided into three classes, one for ignorant farmers, one for students and teachers, and one for the country gentry. They will be given in the open, on the train and in temples, according to weather conditions.

The agricultural lecturers will at the same time investigate local conditions and find out the customs and habits of farmers so that they may adapt their future lectures to the actual needs and not go against local prejudices. Mr. Tong will be able to do this, since he has been president of the Agricultural College in Peking for more than two years and has already greatly benefited the farmers living around his college by giving to them new seeds.

America may well be proud of the fact that China is following the example of the United States in this manner of agricultural education. It is in America where such agricultural demonstration and lecture trains are often despatched to tour the country and their success has been shown in the resulting better crops. They are now introduced into this oldest agricultural nation in the world, and success cannot be otherwise. Much credit for their introduction into China is due to Dr. C. C. Wang, managing director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, Ph.D. from Yale University, who also encouraged afforestation for railway timber as well as for flood prevention along the line. Mr. Tong will also lecture on the importance of afforestation and emphasize the disaster that comes from deforestation.

Mr. Tong, in charge of the first agricultural demonstration and lecture train, holds the degree of M. S. A. from Cornell University, which institution of learning is famous for its efficiency in agricultural training. Before he went to America he studied at Queen's College, Hongkong. He arrived in America in

July of 1904 and attended Cornell University, where he graduated with the degree of M. S. A. in 1908. Upon his return to China he was appointed director of the Agricultural Experimental Station at Canton. From 1912 to 1914 he was principal of the Agricultural College in Peking, and at the same time principal of the Agricultural and Forestry College. Recently he has been appointed director of the Central Agricultural Experimental Station in the Capital.

Peking, September 14, 1918.

Americans Entertain Chinese Chamber of Commerce

The announcement of the plans for the formation of an inter-Allied association or commercial body was the most important feature of a reception and banquet given on the evening of September 19 by the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce of China to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai. The function was held at the Carlton Cafe and about 150 Americans and Chinese were in attendance. The proposal for an inter-Allied organization in China was made by J. J. Keegan, manager of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore and a member of the executive committee of the American Chamber of Commerce of China. He spoke on behalf of the Chamber, which had already taken action on the matter. Immediately after he had made the announcement, Shen Lien-fang, vice-chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, stated that his organization was heartily in favor of such an organization and offered the facilities of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building for the first meeting of the organization.

Mr. Keegan stated that the outcome of forming such a body would be the fusion of Allied interests to a greater extent than has ever before been possible, and, with the cooperation of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the organization of an Allied Chamber of Commerce would be the inevitable result. He also pointed out that there was urgent need for such an association in Shanghai, if the city is to take its place as a trade center of international importance.

Harmony and real friendship were the keynotes sounded at the banquet and each speaker laid emphasis on the cordial relations existing between the United States and China.

W. S. Fleming, as chairman of the American Association of China, presided at the banquet and in his address pointed out the common causes which bind the two nations together. China, by following America into the war, had demonstrated her confidence in the latter, he said, and had justified the confidence the United States had in her. He reviewed the events which have featured the recent battles in Europe, and the part the Chinese, as members of labor battalions, had played. The Allied victories were emphasised and China congratulated on the part she had played in the Siberian border activities. He also expressed appreciation for the support Chinese had given Red Cross activities and Liberty Bond flotations.

Passing on to other subjects, Mr. Fleming reviewed the power the bankers of America now wield. He pointed out the loans to China that would now be negotiable, owing to the new financial position, as "bankers of the world," that the United States occupied. He laid stress on the political significance of this, which meant the preservation of peace in China, territorial integrity and the open door. The economic significance was no less important. This result would be, by means of new sources of production, better means of communication, and development of public utilities, greater trade, greater prosperity and happiness.

Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, in a brief address thanked the American associations for the welcome accorded the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and introduced Shen Lien-fang, vice-chairman, as the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Shen emphasised the highmindedness and altruism of America in its relations with China and expressed the appreciation of his association. He said that this attitude was appreciated by all classes of Chinese and paid high tribute to the accomplishments of America in the war by saying "In the termination of this great struggle, America will play an important part.'

He closed by asking the cooperation of America in business relations. By referring all matters of controversy to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, he declared, all disputes could be amicably settled and friendliness and harmony could be furthered.

Harold Dollar was scheduled to speak, but was unable to be present, because of illness, and his message was delivered by Mr. Keegan. Mr. Dollar pointed out that shipping was an important factor in China's development, and with the new shipbuilding program America would be in a position to help China materially in this respect. Mr. Dollar also urged China to begin the construction of a merchant marine.

Mr. Shen also announced that a catalogue of Chinese hongs and merchants was now in course of preparation, to be published as a Chinese "Who's Who." He stated that this would furnish all available information for the use of foreign merchants and enable them when disputes arose to settle them through the medium of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

The Chinese guests were: Chu Pao-san, Shen Lien-fang, Ivan Chen, Chow Ching-tseng, Cho Lan-fang, Sung, Han-Chang Y. C. Tong, Hong Ju-sung, Cheng shen-fu, Han Yung-keng, Chu Wu-liu, Yu Yah-ching, Fu Siao-en, Wu Loh-shan, Chien Hsin-chi, Pan Jen-pu, Shao Ching-ching, Kiang Shao-fung, Sih Wen-tai, Loh Fei-yung, Koo Chi-pan, Chawang Teh-chi, Hsi Shu-sing, Yao Moh-lien, Li Fu-sung, Tang Hai-chu, Yao Chi-shih, Sze Chuan-yih, Wen Lan-ting, Chien Tah-san, Yen Yu-san, Chiang Tung-sung, Li Peh-pao, Lu Yao-ting, Chow Shing-chai, Wang Shao-pu, Chien Kwang-san, Yao Teh-shing, Hsu Sung-chung, Koo Ti-san, Chang Nieh-yuen and Chen Wen-chien.

The Americans present were: W. S. Fleming, J. J. Keegan, Judge Charles S. Lobingier, Consul-in-charge N. T. Johnson, Consul R. P. Tenney, Julian Arnold, H. H. Arnold, W. A. B. Nichols, B. C. Haile, W. A. Reed, G. A. Roper, William Morris, W. T. Findley, S. A. Ransom, C. F. Fondey, H. E. Gibson, B. Milner, A. G. Steen, A. B. Rosenfeld, G. C. Friedgen, E. O. Baker, A. J. Carson, F. F. Fairman, C. W. Lyman, C. L. Seitz, S. B. Stevenson, H. D. Rodger, F. A. Peacock, T. N. Alexander, E. A. Ericson, F. J. Raven, C. R. Tichener, R. Buchan, H. O. Hashagen, A. S. Goldsmith, A. R. Hager, C. F. Wolsifer, J. B. Powell, Carl Crow, W. S. Leonard, George A. Fitch, W. I. Eisler, O. B. Gainsborough, N. A. Viloudaki, J. J. Simon, A. T. Harr, E. H. Murray, H. A. Stebbins, J. S. Potter, W. B. Houghwaut, A. B. Hykes and T. A. Cook.

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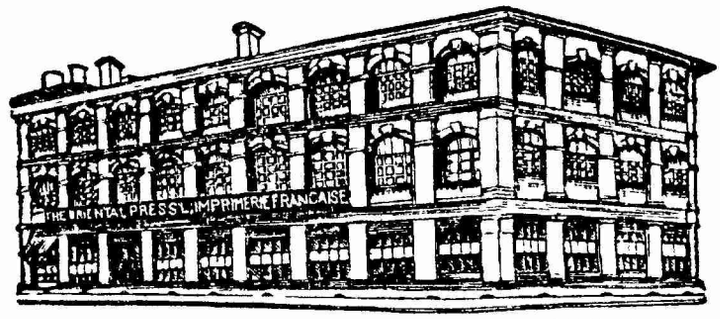

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Tientsin-Pukow Railway Increases Revenues

The figures covering the revenues for 1917 for the Tientsin-Pukow Chinese Government Railway shows a further improvement in the total earnings of this railway in spite of the many adverse influences which tended to curtail the revenue receipts.

The accounts of the year show an increase in the net revenue as follows:

	1916	1917	increase
Total Operating Revenue	$10,188,976.31	$10,560,944.92	$371,968.61
Total Operating Expenses	5,121,878.64	5,378,013.14	256,134.50
Balance, net Revenue	5,067,097.67	5,182,931.78	115,834.11
Ratio of Operating Exps. to Revenue	49.57	50.54	0.97

An appreciable increase was obtained in the first class passenger traffic. The third class passenger traffic increased very largely both in the number of persons carried and in revenue; the latter forming over 67 per cent of the total revenue from passenger service.

In goods or freight traffic there were increases in the two most important groups, *viz*: Agricultural products and manufactures, forming respectively over 48.5 per cent and 14 per cent of the total goods revenue. With increasing traffic in goods the shortage in rolling stock was very keenly felt. Fifty (30-ton) covered goods cars arrived from America in the first part of the year and were duly erected and put in service. Towards the end of the year it was found necessary to adopt special measures in order to cope with the accumulated goods traffic at the various stations on the line consequent upon the demands made because of military traffic and the temporary suspension of goods trains from Tientsin to Pukow caused by the floods.

Extraordinary Growth of American Exports

The extraordinary development of American export trade during the past four years has been without a parallel in the history of commerce. Before the war American exports reached a total value of $2,465,884,149 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, according to the *American Exporter*, New York.

The figures subsequent to 1913 were:

1914	$2,364,579,148
1915	2,768,589,340
1916	4,333,658,865
1917	6,293,806,090
1918 (partly estimated)	6,000,000,000

In the fiscal year just ended American exports compare as follows:

To South America	
1913	$146,147,993
1918	310,000,000
To North and Central America	
1913	$ 617,413,013
1918	1,260,000,000
To Asia and Oceania	
1913	$194,159,465
1918	595,000,000
To Africa	
1913	$29,088,917
1918	50,378,457
To Europe	
1913	$1,479,074,761
1918	3,785,000,000

Great Increase in American Dairy Exports

American dairy industries have contributed one hundred million dollars' worth of products to the exports of the United States in the last year, nearly all of it going to the "boys in the trenches," chiefly in the form of condensed milk. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the quantity of condensed milk exported in the fiscal year 1918, ending with June, approximates 600 million pounds, against 260 millions in the fiscal year 1917, 160 millions in 1916 and but 37 millions in the fiscal year 1915. The stated value of the condensed milk thus exported aggregates for the fiscal year 1918 about 70 million dollars, and when butter and cheese are added the total value which dairying has contributed to the exports, including supplies sent by the government, will aggregate in round terms 100 million dollars, against 50 millions in 1917, 25 millions in 1916, 13 millions in 1915, and less than three millions in the fiscal year 1914. Thus the American cows' contributions to the export trade of the United States have jumped from less than three million dollars in the fiscal year 1914 to 13 millions in 1915, 25 millions in 1916, 50 millions in 1917 and 100 millions in 1918. The value of the condensed milk exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1918 actually exceeds the value of all the condensed milk produced in the entire country in 1914, the latest census year.

American International Corporation Completes South American Contracts

The American International Corporation, which has extensive interests and plans for industrial enterprises in China, has just announced in a special bulletin the completion of extensive water-supply and sanitary systems in the cities of Mercedes, Paysandu and Salto in the Republic of Uruguay, South America. The systems include complete water-mains, fire hydrants and sewage disposal equipment for the three cities. The enterprises were undertaken in 1916 and when the difficulties of shipping due to the war are considered, the company deserves much credit for being able to complete the enterprises a full year ahead of contract time. The enterprises were financed through a purchase of G. $4,000,000 by the American International Corporation of Uruguayan government bonds. The American International Corporation is capitalized at G. $50,000,000. The officers and directors are as follows: Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman; Charles A. Stone, president; Ogden J. Armour, George Baldwin, Charles A. Coffin, William E. Corey, Robert Dollar, Pierre S. du Pont, Philip A. S. Franklin, Joseph P. Grace, Robert F. Herrick, Otto H. Kahn, Henry S. Pritchett, Percy A. Rockefeller, John D. Ryan, William L. Saunders, James A. Stillman, Theodore N. Vail, Edwin S. Webster, Albert H. Wiggin, Beekman Winthrop and William Woodward.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Sugar Equalization Board has announced that it has closed a contract with the Cuban refineries for the purchase of the new crop of sugar at a price of G. $5.50 per hundred pounds *f. o. b.* The purchase was made on behalf of the American, British, French and Italian governments.

According to an agreement entered into between manufacturers of metal beds and the American War Industries Board the manufacture of brass beds will be discontinued for the duration of the war. In addition, the manufacture of iron beds will also be greatly curtailed and the products standarized.

The California Fruit Packers Association has found a market for peach stones at G. $7.50 a ton, where heretofore they have been burning their peach pits. It has been found that peach stones have a valuable use in making gas masks, in that the charcoal obtained from the peach pits has extraordinary powers for the absorption for use in gas masks and does not become saturated nearly so quickly as ordinary charcoal. The processes of the manufacture of this is kept carefully guarded by the government, as reported by the *Fruit News*.

According to the *North China Daily News* of September 10, it has been rumored that the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at No. 12 The Bund had purchased grounds south of the bank to Foochow Road corner to enlarge their quarters, however it is stated that the land purchase is about twenty years old. The entire stretch of land along the Bund would be used with the exception of the piece at the back to Szechuen Road, and three firms of architects are planning a building suitable for the site. A new Hongkong & Shanghai Bank building is now being erected at Hankow and the idea for the new building in Shanghai would compare favorably with the Hankow scheme.

Caustic soda was placed on the list of chemical products prohibited for export on August 1. While the chemical has been on the conservation list for several months, it was not expected that the government would refuse to issue export licenses. Large quantities of caustic soda have been contracted for by foreign importers, but licenses for shipment of it have been refused by the Federal government. The cause for the embargo on the export of soda is the increasing demand for caustic soda in the manufacture of ammunition for the United States army. It has been believed for a long time that quantities of soda have been going into the Scandinavian countries, and for this reason it is believed that the Federal authorities have closed down on the export trade. Italy, South America and China have been the largest customers of this chemical, Italy using it in the manufacture of war ammunition, while South America has been using it in the manufacture of soaps, candles, oils and other classes of goods.

New Books and Publications

"Japan at First Hand, by Joseph I. C. Clarke. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company. Price U. S. $2.50.

THIS handsome book has been written by one who claims to have travelled long in Japan and Korea studying the conditions closely and interviewing important men. He says that the writings of Lafcadio Hearn are a literary delight but delusive as interpretation and that the writings of Prof. Basil Hall Chamberlain, the reputed Japanese scholar and translator of "Kojiki," the most difficult and the oldest book in the Japanese language, are also doubtful.

The book claims to contain everything about Japan and to serve as a guide to Americans to help them understand Japan as it is. I agree that the book contains a lot of information that may be of use to a traveller or a superficially inquisitive reader, but that it can lead one to a thorough understanding of Japan's foreign policy, the character of the Japanese hidden under his polite bows and charming smiles, is very doubtful, as the Japanese are impressive and not expressive. Japan has a real charm and travellers unacquainted with the language cannot understand the nation by dining with the ministers or driving through fashionable quarters. There are many highly admirable things in Japan but it is a mistake to think that everything in Japan is ideal. The author seems to have overlooked many important facts, having been fascinated by the delightful atmosphere of the beautiful country. He says that during the cherry blossom days the Japanese drink and serve some *sake* (wine) under the trees, that the *geisha* girl is always moral, that Premier Terauchi is a marquis, that all Koreans are highly satisfied with the Japanese rule, etc., etc. But one who knows would say that the Japanese often get dead drunk under cherry trees and sometimes the women become very vulgar while intoxicated, that every *geisha* has her price, that Premier Terauchi is only a count and that many Koreans are dissatisfied with the Japanese administration.

The book is full of facts which are the result of a superficial and passing observation, and the real Japan, with all its spiritual beauty, poetic and artistic fancies, and hypocrasy of the young and irresponsible "patriot," has eluded the grasp of the author. He says nothing about the foreign policy, labor conditions and the innumerable spies shadowing foreigners. Perhaps while writing the book the author soared high into that transcendental world in which, according to the immortal English poet, one sees books in running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything. Japan does not require to be flattered and he is a true friend of that noble nation who points out her defects as well as her virtues in a friendly spirit.

On the whole the book is very interesting, containing a lot of beautiful illustrations, and the chapters on art and the theater contain some original information. The English rendering of the Japanese legend, the "Soul of Nippon," is well done indeed, though it cannot compare with Lafcadio Hearn's "Kukuro."

H. P. S.

Mythology of all Races, Vol. XII. Egyptian, by W. Max Muller, Ph. D. Indo-Chinese by Sir James George Scott, K.C.I.E. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

THE rudiments of religion and philosophy first find expression in Mythology, which ultimately receives a new interpretation until it assumes the form of Allegory, becoming a basis for the lofty structures of Metaphysics. Thus the Indian mythological gods become symbols for forces of Nature and Theosophy spent long years in dressing those crude forms in scientific garb to make them acceptable to the thinking people. Mythology gives a clue to the way of thinking of the ancients and has a close bearing on magic and divination.

While reading the mythology of Egypt in this volume I find that in many instances it is closely related to Indian mythology. The journey of the

dead to the seat of Osiris lies through many perilous valleys and mountains till it reaches with considerable difficulty the gates of the god guarded by the extraordinary dogs. This journey, evidently invented by the cunning priests to take advantage of the credulous people, remarkably resembles the journey of the Indian *preta* (dead) to the regions of Yama or god of death. In treating of these interesting accounts of the ancient Egyptians the author remarks that it was very common in those times to marry one's real sister and in certain cases leaders married their daughters too. The childless ones were regarded as very unfortunate and it was impossible for them to be happy in the life after death.

The mythology of Indo-China is also colored by ancient Indian thought and many of the gods of the Buddhist pantheon have been borrowed without altering their names.

In passing the author gives a short account of Buddhism which is very accurate and concise.

The book is full of interesting illustrations and colored plates, some of which are very rare.

Copious notes explaining the terms and the texts used in the volume are given in the end and also an exhaustive bibliography.

This is a work of patient labor and deep research and should prove to be of considerable use to those interested in the comparative study of religions and the thought of the primitive races of mankind. The whole book is complete in thirteen volumes under the editorship of Dr. W. Max Muller, who should not be confounded with the late Prof. Max Muller, the editor of the sacred books of the East.

H. P. S.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: G. B. Ott, Ningpo; F. G. Deis, Shansi; B. F. W. Young, Seattle; O. Koboyosk, Hankow; F. C. Hitchcock, Peking; J. N. Joyner, Wuhu; T. Mori; Miss A Lindsay, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Janes, Chicago; John A Wilson, Jr.; L. D. M. Nicole, Hongkong; C. Winkler, Hongkong; R. R. Rosburgh, Hongkong; Mrs. Stepanoff; L. R. Daines, Singapore; R. R. Kendall, Athens; E. A. Beamont, Hongkong; Cavile; Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Freayel, Manila; G. O'Brien, Manila; H. O'Brien, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. H. Juff, New York; T. T. Chandy, Bombay; L. L. Smith, Manila; R. S. Barr, Manila; T. B. Culhane, Hongkong; A. H. Peck, New York; H. B. Wilson; R. F. Pfiffues, Chicago; R. E. Burke, Shanghai; B. Milnor, U. S. A.; Miss J. Ninuno, Australia; Mrs. M. Duffand, Hongkong; J. French, New York; H. P, Stranse, New York;, E. B. Gregory, Shanghai; A. G. Glemby, Yanchow. Mrs. A. M. Popoff, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Swingle, Washington, D. C.; E. H. Wodge, Shanghai; R. M. Reid, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. C. Chaplih, Peking; H. W. Daniels, Nanking; R. H. Edwards, Hongkong; Mrs. Krinkevitch; Wm. Mellwain; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Marony, Hankow; A. R. Powell, Peking; E. J. Miller Yochow.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Woods; Mrs. Surplice; T. W. Pollock; H. Schroder, Tangshan; R. Gestreand, Hongkong; Mrs. E. D. C. Wold, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Chatham and child, Hongkong; W. J. Dume, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Summas, Nanking; H. T. Bennett, Singapore; J. Dubois, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Ho Shai Kit, Hongkong; Mrs. Ho Kom Tong and child; Mrs. Simon Tse Tan, Hongkong; Miss Yan, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Moore and children, Kuling; Mrs. J. B. Russell, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Hill, Weihaiwei; A. St. W. Curham, Weihaiwei; Mrs. L. S. Smith, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Boulon; Evelyn Boulon; Claire Boulon; G. D. Bruce; E. G. Sailor, Chicago; Mrs. A L. Skinner, Hankow; M. G. Brisker, Hankow; A. W. Cousland, Hongkong; W. M. Yadrishnikoff, Hankow; S. J. Goman, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Loureiro, Soochow; Miss Loureiro, Soochow; F. R. C. Surplice; J. A. Maculay, Boston; Mrs. F. Vickers, Sydney.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. D. Leigh and child; Geo. M. Smith; H. B. Lane; G. Charles Hadges, San Francisco; H. F. Kay, New York; A. C. Row; W. E. Row; Saitn-Pol, Hankow, Schwartzberg; C. Gimble and son; Carl Neprud; W. G. Crokane; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. S. Cooper; M. P. Liang; A. Seregodsky, Vladivostock; R. W. Gilmore; V. Satz, Vladivostock; A. H. Cowan, Nagazaki; E. Muller, Nagasaki; R. D. Goodrich, Tientsin.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

September 13, 1918; Cause No. 685; In re Last Will and Testament of Anita McFarlane Hazelton, deceased; petition for admission of will to probate; deposition.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 686; In re Estate of Pedro Diaz, deceased; petition for appointment of administrator; deposition.

„ 17, „ Cause No. 687; United States vs. Marciano Osete; information.

„ 18, „ Cause No. 688; In re Last Will and Testament of Demetrio Trinidad, deceased; petition for admission of will to probate; depositions.

Hearings:

September 17, 1918; Cause No. 687; United States of America vs. Marciano Osete; trial; argument; cause submitted.

„ 19, „ Causes Nos. 677 to 682; United States of America vs. Jose Ampil Diaz; trial in part.

„ 13, „ Cause No. 685; In re Last Will and Testament of Anita McFarlane Hazelton, deceased; on petition.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 686; In re Estate of Pedro Diaz, deceased; on petition.

„ 18, „ Cause No. 688; In re Last Will and Testament of Demetrio Trinidad, deceased; on petition.

Judgments and Orders:

September 19, 1918; Cause No. 687; United States vs. Osete; acquittal.

„ 19, „ United States vs. Diaz, continuance.

Assignment for Hearing:

„ 23, „ Causes No. 677 to 682; United States vs. Diaz.

October 10, „ Cause No. 684; In re Last Will and Testament of Martha Marian Brodhurst, deceased; on petition for admission of Will to probate.

UNITED STATES vs. MARCIANO OSETE

(*Filed September 19, 1918*)

EVIDENCE: *Rule of Reasonable Doubt Applied.* Where the accused was only one of numerous parties having access to a trunk containing money which he is charged writh having stolen; and where he is able to show another possible source of the price of rings purchased the day after, it cannot be said, in the absence of other evidence, that he is proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

R. T. Bryan Jr. Esquire, Special U. S. Attorney, for the prosecution.
Dr. H. C. Mei, for the defense.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The accused is charged with the larceny of $50.-00 which the complaining witness claims to have placed

in his trunk on the morning of September 3. Returning in the evening at about 6:10 he says that he found his trunk "bent" and his money gone. The two occupied the same house but not, according to the accused at least, the same room. At any rate the room in which the trunk was kept was not locked. Four other Filipinos occupied rooms in the same house and that of the complaining witness was accessible to the others as well as to the Chinese cook and house boy. Indeed, it appears that the outside door was unlocked and that the room might have been entered by some one coming from the street. These facts make the case even stronger than one in which another accused was acquitted of a similar charge. [1]

The circumstances (for there is no direct evidence) chiefly relied upon by the prosecution are that the accused purchased two rings on the morning after the money was missed at a price not exceeding $36.00 and that previously he had been short of money. He presents a detailed statement, however, of his income and expenses from the time of his arrival in Shanghai at the end of June, which if it is to be accepted, would explain the source of the purchase price of the rings especially since, according to the testimony of the detective, it was only $34.00. It is true that this statement allowed the accused very little for spending money and barely provided for ordinary necessities; but we do not find that the prosecution succeeded in showing any considerable other expenditure and whatever the accused is shown to have borrowed appears to have been repaid.

There are certain unfavorable circumstances, like defendant's attempt to secrete the rings when arrested which, however, he explains by saying that he feared they would be taken from him at the police station.

On the other hand, there are some favorable circumstances. It is conceded that he did not attempt to escape even though he had opportunity and that he waited at his former place of employment until the secret service agent should come to arrest him. He admitted that he had but $2.50 on arriving in Shanghai when it would have strengthened his story to have claimed more. Then he refers, unnecessarily, to a certain difficulty in the Philippines which, however, has no bearing on the present case.

> "It is true that the commission of crime may be proven by circumstantial evidence. In such cases, however, the circumstances must be just as convincing as when the proof is direct and positive. The circumstances must be such as to lead the mind of the judge irresistibly to but one conclusion, namely, the guilt of the person charged. So long as the acts of the accused and the circumstances can be explained upon any other reasonable hypothesis inconsistent with his guilt, he must be acquitted." [2]

We cannot say from the evidence before us that it is not a reasonable hypothesis that the accused had sufficient money to buy these rings without having stolen it. There are circumstances which may seem suspicious but we cannot convict him on suspicion. Giving him, as we must, the benefit of a reasonable doubt he is hereby acquitted with costs de officio.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER
Judge.

1. U. S. vs. Reyes, III Phil. 3.
2. Id. 5.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of MARTHA MARIAN BRODHURST, Deceased

Cause No. 684
Estate No. 257
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administratrix of the above name decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 14, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MARY E. WALKER,
Special Administratrix,
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai China.

September 14, 1918.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of MARTHA MARIAN BRODHURST, Deceased.

Cause No. 684

NOTICE

TO THE HEIRS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF THE ABOVE-NAMED DECEASED:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of said Court, that a hearing on the petition of Mary E. Walker for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, and for the issuance to said petitioner of Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo, will take place on Thursday, October 10, 1918, at 10:00 a.m., in the Session Hall of said Court.

William A. Chapman
Acting Clerk.

Shanghai, China.
September 6, 1918.